



Department of Social Welfare and Development | United Nations Development Programme

# BICOL RECOVERY PROJECT

## *EVALUATION REPORT*

October 2011  
Philippines

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Evaluator

“Tyhpoons are common they are like nature to us.”

—Resident of Virac, Catanduanes

“Before, I went around the place informing the people and moving them out of danger areas. It was practically all mine. Now, there is a system and I just push buttons.”

—Ronald Supnat, Punong Barangay, Nagotgot, Manito, Albay

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I thank all of them.

Hermilando Aberia  
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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| ALECO      | Albay Electric Cooperative  |
| BCCD       | Bicol Center for Community Development  |
| BDRRMC     | Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council                               |
| BRP        | Bicol Recovery Project/Early Recovery Programme for Typhoon-Affected Bicol Region |
| CANORECO   | Camarines Norte Electric Cooperative  |
| CANSURECO  | Camarines Sur Electric Cooperative  |
| CDRRMC     | City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council                                   |
| CFW/FFW    | Cash for Work/Food for Work   |
| CLUP       | Comprehensive Land Use Plan   |
| CO         | Central Office  |
| CSAP       | Core Shelter Assistance Project   |
| CSO        | Civil Society Organization  |
| DENR       | Department of Environment and Natural Resources                                   |
| DRRM       | Disaster Risk Reduction Management  |
| DRRMC      | Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council  |
| DSWD       | Department of Social Welfare and Development                                      |
| DSWD FO5   | Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 5                       |
| ESA        | Emergency Shelter Assistance  |
| FCDP       | Family and Community Disaster Preparedness  |
| FGD        | Focus Group Discussion  |
| FO/RO      | Field Office/Regional Office  |
| GIS        | Geographic Information System   |
| GPS        | Global Positioning System   |
| IEC        | Information, Education and Communication  |
| IP         | Implementing Partner/Indigenous People  |
| KALAHI     | Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social    |
| CIDSS      | Services  |
| LDRRMC     | Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council                                  |
| MDRRMC     | Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council                              |
| MGB        | Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau   |
| MOA        | Memorandum of Agreement   |
| MPDO/C     | Municipal Planning and Development Office/Coordinator                             |
| MSWDO      | Municipal Social Welfare Development Office/r                                     |
| NDRRMC     | National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council                               |
| NGO        | Non-Government Organization   |
| NPAC       | National Program Advisory Committee   |
| PDRRM      | Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management                                     |
| PDRRMC     | Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council                             |
| PMO        | Project Management Office   |
| PPDO/C     | Provincial Planning and Development Office/Coordinator                            |
| PSWDO      | Provincial Social Welfare Development Office/r                                    |
| RA 10121   | Republic Act No. 10121  |
| RRF        | Resources and Results Framework   |
| SEA K/SKAG | Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran/ SEA K Association/Group                     |
| SWAD       | Social Welfare and Development  |
| TESDA      | Technical Education and Skills Development Authority                              |
| UNDP       | United Nations Development Programme  |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the evaluation of the Bicol Recovery Project (BRP). Conducted from May 17, 2011 to September 30, 2011, the evaluation aimed to (a) To assess the contributions of the BRP towards the achievement of intended outcomes/outputs, and if not, determine whether there has been progress made towards their achievement; (b) To assess the effective and efficient use of the BRP's resources in achieving the outputs and outcomes; (c) To analyze factors that influenced the achievement of results and assess clear links among project outcomes, outputs and activities; (d) To assess the relevance and effectiveness of the project's partnership strategies and identify innovative project strategies, methodologies and approaches; (e) To draw up lessons learned, innovative practices, cross-cutting issues and recommendations on appropriate project strategies to improve future programming on early recovery/recovery; (f) To determine national and local capacities developed and the level of participation of stakeholders in the achievement of the outcomes/outputs; and (g) To identify challenges in implementation and management and determine effectiveness of actions taken.

### About BRP

The BRP was a two-and-a-half year intervention designed to assist families and communities affected by the series of typhoons, particularly Typhoon Reming, that hit the Bicol region in 2006. It aimed to complement the on-going disaster rehabilitation efforts of Local Government Units (LGUs) in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Masbate and Sorsogon and implement a disaster risk reduction and management program in partnership with various stakeholders. Government agencies, led by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) through the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and LGUs implemented the project. Funding assistance came from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Total UNDP financial support to BRP amounted to US\$ 2.115 million, or Php 89 million at an exchange rate of Php 42 to a dollar. In 2010, residual funds from another UNDP project funded by the Belgian government were channelled into BRP. The Belgian funds, amounting to Php 2.8 million, were used to augment deficiencies in provision of local counterparts that were supposed to be provided by LGUs.

Covering the entire Bicol Region, the BRP had the following objectives: (a) To complement the on-going recovery efforts in the Bicol region; (b) To assist families and communities currently experiencing difficulty in regaining normal lives; (c) To implement a disaster preparedness and mitigation program in partnership with the Government and other UN Agencies, and (d) To establish tracking and coordination mechanisms for the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs on early recovery efforts and future emergencies.

The BRP had four components, namely: 1-Housing and Infrastructure support, 2-Livelihood, 3-Capacity Building, and 4-Information Management.

### Findings

The BRP has significantly achieved its objectives.

For Component 1, construction of 140 new houses was completed. Also completed were water and electricity connections for 1,132 houses, exceeding the target of 1,000 houses by 110 percent. However, work on electricity connection was still on-going as of September 2011 in one site (Sto. Domingo, Albay).

The project has completed construction of 8 multi-purpose facilities. The completed facilities are being used not only as resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices but also for various purposes—health centers, training venues, evacuation centers, etc.

For Component 2, the SEA K and TESDA trainings have likewise contributed to improved living conditions of beneficiaries. However, 2 Bicol Center for Community Development (BCCD)-managed projects hardly took off the ground, and was eventually cancelled.

The component benefited at least 473 individuals. The TESDA trainings enabled the participants to gain technical or vocational skills that boosted either their chances for employment or the viability of putting up their own micro-enterprises/self-employment.

Components 3 and 4 yielded concrete results. But delays in procurement of needed equipment prevented timely implementation and complete delivery of training modules.

Under Component 3, geo-hazard mapping and assessment was partially achieved, while 6 CBDRRM trainings have been conducted.

The geo-hazard mapping and assessment included 1:10,000 scale geo-hazard maps for the three cities of Iriga, Legazpi and Sorsogon (still on-going), and a 1:50,000 scale geo-hazard maps for 9 municipalities with a one-day training. Conducted by the MGB, the 1:50,000 geo-hazard mapping and assessment trainings enabled the participants to learn and understand the technical elements of geo-hazard maps. The trainings benefited 828 participants coming from 374 barangays.

The CBDRRM training modules covered key areas on the PDRRM Law (RA 10121), overview of disaster management, Family Disaster Preparedness and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Participatory Community Disaster Risk Assessment (Hazard Assessment and Mapping), Early Warning and Communication Protocol, Community Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Planning, among other topics and sub-topics. Part of the training design was for the participants to gain proficiency in using Early Warning Systems, but they were unable to go through an EWS exercise because the needed equipment had yet to be procured.

Feedback from community members through interviews revealed that the CBDRRM trainings have raised the capacity of barangays to plan and implement their DRRM systems. The training enabled them to formulate contingency plans, organize their respective BDRRMCs, and facilitate procurement of needed equipment. Key activities completed under Component 4 included the following: Documentation of Best Practices in CBDRRM, procurement of communications software, and training on the UN Emergency Communications System

Cross-cutting Issues. Gains towards mainstreaming gender concerns yielded a modest mark. Among other indicators, house ownership showed women being awarded with 31 percent of Certificates of Ownership. On TESDA and DRRM trainings, 37 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of participants were women.



On community participation and empowerment, progress in project sites differed from one community to another. Some communities have demonstrated increased capacity to meaningfully participate in various stages of managing projects, others remained passive claimants of project benefits.

Implementation Issues. Delays in implementation affected the timely completion of planned activities. Under component 1 (Housing and Infrastructure Support), issues like sub-standard materials and unavailable meters and transformers took time to get resolved, causing delays in electrification of sites. Delays in completion of MPFs in 2 sites (San Vicente and Libmanan) resulted from difficulty by the implementing LGUs to provide counterpart contributions.

Under component 2, delays in release of funds for TESDA prevented the earlier conduct of livelihood and skills development trainings.

Site development of some relocation areas needed enhancements. These were the sites where drainage systems were absent or waste disposal facilities were inadequate. They risked encountering hygiene and sanitation problems. A related concern was the need to equip the NASA with technical, financial and organizational capacity for operation and maintenance (O & M) of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. In particular, water systems that source water wells dug within the vicinity of the sites required greater amounts of maintenance inputs.

Emerging Impacts. The project has helped beneficiaries to worry less on calamities and focus more on earning a living. From a high of 45 percent in 2009, those who considered themselves without gainful occupation dropped to 40 percent in 2011.

The project gave the NASAs, LGUs and IPs opportunities to gain learning-by-doing experiences. For the NASAs in particular, they managed their own activities, made their own decisions on how to procure their housing materials or disburse funds. They are a work in progress—some have reached a high level of empowerment while others have not—and the challenge of operating and maintaining communal facilities like water, drainage and sanitation in the future should be high on their (NASA and project partners) agenda.

Forty percent of respondents think their living conditions improved compared to last year, while 19 percent think they were worse off. The comparison between now and 3 years ago is basically the same, except that there were less—16 percent—who thought their living conditions have become worse.

Farther afield, the LGUs have demonstrated increased awareness in DRRM and acted on it by fortifying their DRRMCs and increasing their DRRM budgets.

On gender concerns, the BRP has not shown significant progress. But it has created conditions for greater inroads for gender sensitivity in the future.

## **Recommendations**

To help stakeholders resolve the foregoing issues, either for the present project or possibly in its replication or up-scaling, the report recommends the following:

#### For the IPs

- On project design, there is a need to explore partnership strategies that would delimit the choice of project sites from existing CSAPs to other modalities (such as the Community Mortgage Program and other socialized housing schemes) where the LGUs and even the private sector could take the lead as IP.
- On encouraging LGU participation, there is also a need to review the project's organization structure, where representatives of Provincial Governors could be reconstituted from being a Provincial Advisory Committee members to being regular members of the National Project Advisory Committee (NPAC).
- There is a need to assess the viability of appointing the DSWD Regional Director as Project Director where a project is limited to a single region like Bicol, and for project funds to be directly released to the implementing Field Office either as cash advances, direct payments or reimbursements. In any event, the central offices of partner agencies like the DSWD and DOLE should be represented in the NPAC.

#### For the LGUs

- More-than-average successfully-implemented project sites, such as in Labo (Camarines Norte) and San Pascual (Masbate), benefited from active participation—through close monitoring and effective coordination with implementing partners, along with readiness to provide counterpart contribution—by the concerned LGUs. There is therefore a need for the LGUs to take more active roles in project management and to invest more in the project (as shown, for example, by greater allocations for DRRM in their annual budgets).
- There is a need for the LGUs to consider and pro-actively engage in land banking and socialized housing entrepreneurial forays for their indigent and calamity-hit constituents in the future.
- There is a need to immediately update the CLUPs that would integrate the geo-hazard maps developed through BRP and serve as basis for enforcement of zoning ordinances. All environmentally critical areas should be off limits to human habitation and where settlements exist, a comprehensive clearing and relocation plan should be formulated and implemented.
- With assistance from the DSWD, the MSWDO should sustain its provision of support for the organizational development and capacity building needs of the NASA.

#### For the NASAs

- There is a need for the NASAs to establish their links with government and non-government agencies for technical and financial assistance that would ensure a continuous process of capacity building. Raising the capability of the NASA and barangay governments to effectively operate and maintain the facilities is important. Each type of water system (eg pump-driven or gravity-fed), as well as the MPFs and sanitation facilities (eg drainage) requires different sets of technical O & M skills. The need for water treatment is equally important. Imposing user charges is indicated.
- To ensure that sanitation is maintained in relocation sites, drainage and waste disposal facilities must be integrated into the work program for site development.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The 2.5-year Early Recovery Project for Typhoon-Affected Bicol Region, also known as The Bicol Recovery Project (BRP), has ended in June 2011. Intended for various stakeholders, this evaluation was conducted to assess its results.

This report contains the results of the evaluation. Aside from this section (Introduction), it has 5 major parts, namely: Project Description, Evaluation Scope and Objectives, Data Analysis, Findings and Conclusions, and Annexes.

**Project Description** discusses the Resources/Results Framework of the project. **Evaluation Scope and Objectives** reviews the Terms of Reference for the evaluation. **Data Analysis** describes the procedures used to analyze the data collected to answer the evaluation questions. **Findings and Conclusions** presents the evaluation findings based on the analysis and conclusions drawn from the findings.

## 2. THE BICOL RECOVERY PROJECT<sup>1</sup>

The BRP was a two-and-a-half year<sup>2</sup> program designed to assist families and communities that were affected by the series of typhoons in 2006 in the Bicol region, particularly, typhoon Reming. It aimed to complement the on-going disaster rehabilitation efforts of Local Government Units (LGUs) in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Masbate and Sorsogon and implement a disaster risk reduction and management program in partnership with various stakeholders. It hoped to assist families and communities currently experiencing difficulty in regaining normal lives through livelihood support and establish tracking and coordination mechanisms for the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on early recovery efforts and future emergencies. (UNDP, 2011)

The Project was a collaborative engagement between line agencies of the Philippine Government (GOP) led by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) through the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) through funding assistance from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Total UNDP financial support to BRP amounted to US\$ 2.115 million, or Php 89 million at an exchange rate of Php 42 to a dollar. In 2010, the Belgian government provided grants in the amount of to augment deficiencies in local counterparts.

The 2.5-year Project started in April 2009 and ended in September 30, 2011. (UNDP, 2011)

The project covered the entire Bicol Region. Please see Figure 1 for a project site map.

### 2.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE BICOL RECOVERY PROJECT

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Project Documents

<sup>2</sup> Started January 2009 and was supposed to have ended December 2010; a 6-month no-cost extension pushed the end date to June 30, 2011. A second extension has recently been approved,

The BRP had the following objectives:

- 2.1.1. To complement the on-going recovery efforts in the Bicol region.
- 2.1.2. To assist families and communities currently experiencing difficulty in regaining normal lives.
- 2.1.3. To implement a disaster preparedness and mitigation program in partnership with the Government and other UN Agencies.
- 2.1.4. To establish tracking and coordination mechanisms for the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs on early recovery efforts and future emergencies.

The above objectives supported the UNDP Country Program and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome, stating that “by 2009, the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children, are able to prepare for and cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and disasters.” (UNDP, 2009)

## 2.2. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The BRP adopted bridging recovery to development that was sensitive to the ends of geographic equity, as well as gender mainstreaming, as key strategies to achieve the above objectives. It had 4 components, namely:

### 2.2.1. Housing and Infrastructure Support

This component consisted of emergency interventions and permanent construction. It targeted, at a minimum, one, water and electricity connections to 1,000 existing core shelter units in the existing resettlement sites and, two, an additional 140 new permanent shelter construction inclusive of water and electricity connections for typhoon-affected families in the Bicol Region.

### 2.2.2. Livelihood Support

This component aimed to diversify livelihoods for farmers and those engaged in service sectors in resettlement sites for increasing income and thereby improving their coping capacity.

### 2.2.3. Capacity Building

This had 5 sub-components: (1) Enhancing capacities of government, CSOs/NGOs, UNDP and UN Agencies operating in the Bicol Region, and beyond, on Disaster Response and Recovery; (2) Comprehensive Land Use Policy; (3) Improving Community-based Early Warning (EW) and Disaster Risk Reduction Program (DRP); (4) Increasing Gender Participation in DRR Program; and (5) Development of a Disaster Risk Reduction Program.

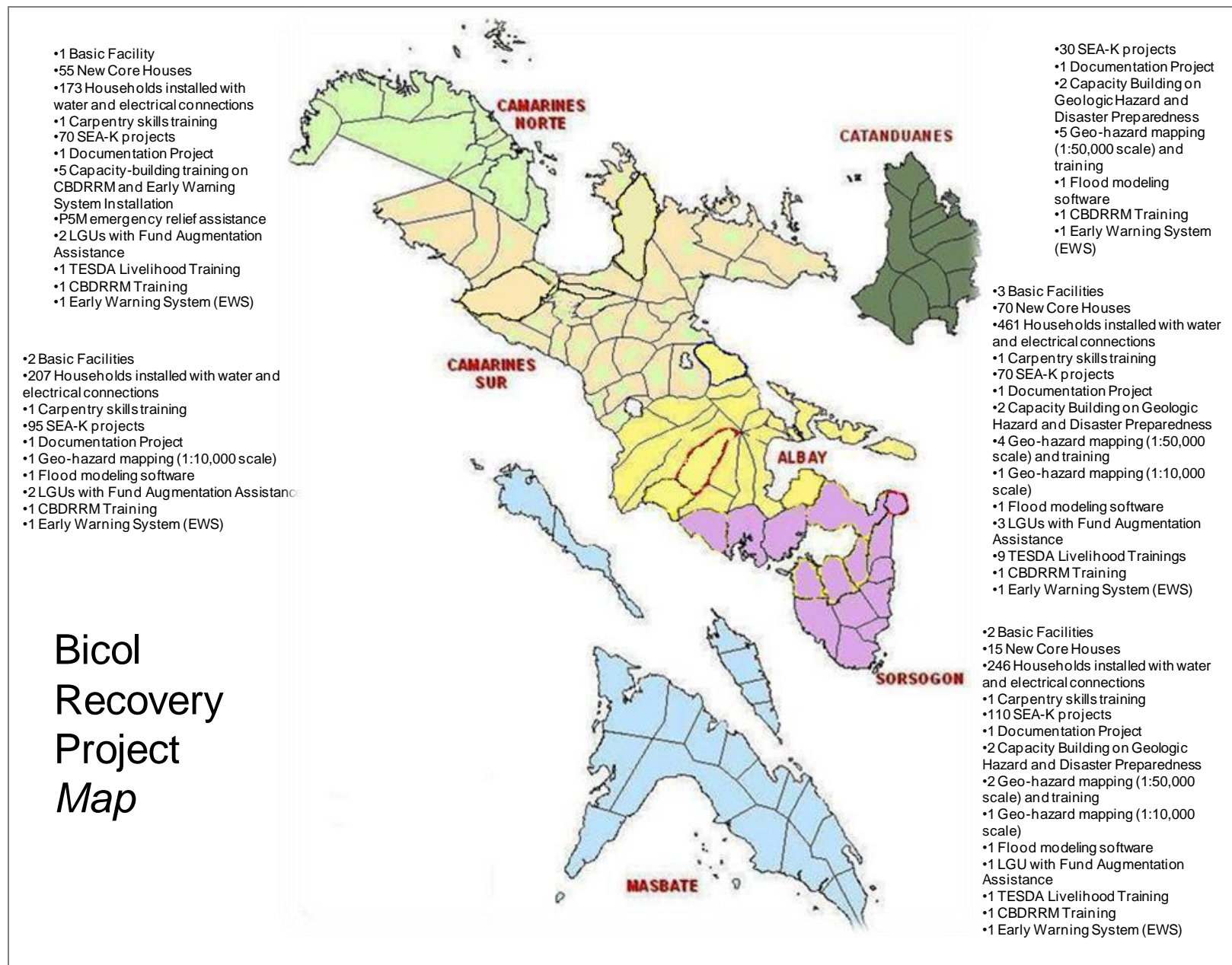


Figure 1. Project Site Map

## 2.2.4. Information Management and Documentation

The component involved acquisition of communications software and setting up of information management and monitoring and evaluation tools.

### *TARGETS PER COMPONENT*<sup>3</sup>

Summarized in the table below are the key targets per component:

**Table 1. Key Targets per Component**

| Component   | Minimum Targets/Indicators   |
|---|--|
| 1. Housing and Infrastructure Support                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and electricity connection to 1,000 existing core shelter units;</li> <li>• 140 new permanent shelter construction)</li> <li>• Gender concerns in house and land ownership integrated</li> <li>• Improved resettlement and habitats</li> <li>• Setting up 5 to 10 building resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices</li> </ul>  |
| 2. Livelihood Support   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors</li> <li>• Gender concerns in women's participation in livelihood programs integrated</li> <li>• Upgrading assets and skills of the people for increasing productivity</li> <li>• Increased access to finance for starting up small businesses</li> </ul>  |
| 3. Capacity Building and Risk Reduction                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRRM Plans prepared, adopted and implemented by community members</li> <li>• 100 women trained in disaster preparedness for all hazards</li> <li>• Multi-hazard (typhoons, volcanoes, floods, landslides, earthquakes) risk assessment maps and community response plans for 25 communities.</li> <li>• A community-based early warning system set up in all the communities most prone to typhoons and volcanic hazards</li> <li>• Greater household preparedness for disasters</li> </ul> |
| 4. Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 “fly away” communications kits to support rapid inter-agency needs assessment teams deployed to assess new emergency situations</li> <li>• Enhanced tracking and coordination of early recovery efforts in Bicol, as indicated by capacity for immediate access to relevant information, effective knowledge management, and people participation.</li> </ul>   |

Source: Project documents

<sup>3</sup> If the design of the project had a weakness, it was in the setting of its objectives. Although the project RRF has a long list of planned outputs, these (outputs) were all covered by assumptions, viz: “Output targets are indicative and depend on further assessments and availability of funding support.” During project implementation, some of the targets identified in the RRF were either dropped or unfunded.

During project implementation, two devastating typhoons (Ondoy and Santi) hit the project area in 2009. The emergency and humanitarian concerns they caused prompted management to revise targets in the middle of project implementation, and for which an *ad hoc* component (the Emergency Contingency Fund) was created.

## 2.3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT

### 2.3.1. Oversight and Implementation Arrangement

The program was implemented by the DSWD. A Program Manager and Project Officer shall be hired and stationed at the DSWD. Component 1 and 2 (Housing Support and Livelihood Support) was implemented through DSWD FO5, with Component 2 in cooperation with DOLE RO5. Component 3 and 4 were implemented were implemented through the DSWD Central Office.

### 2.3.2. Coordination with the National and Local Counterparts

BRP was coordinated by the DSWD CO at the national level and the DSWD FO5 at the local level. The program provided support to the DSWDD FO and its partners for building their capacity. The oversight mechanism was provided by the National Program Advisory Committee (NPAC) under the leadership of the DSWD Secretary and the UNDP Country Director. Management would be undertaken by the Project Direct the DSWD. The Provincial Governors' representatives served as the local advisory for project implementation.

### 2.3.3. Partnership Arrangements

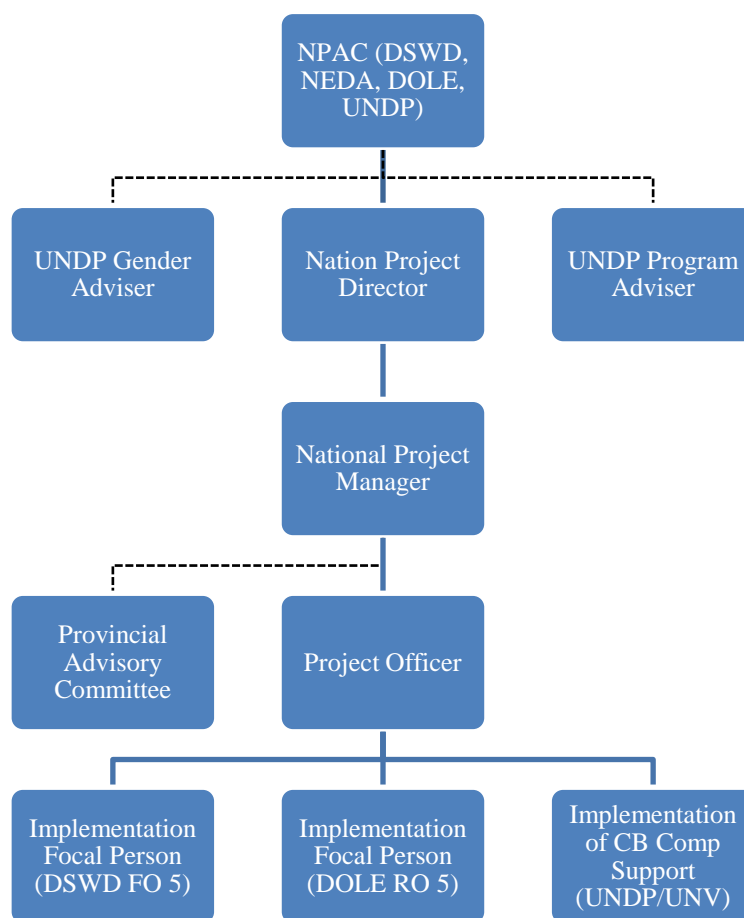
The DSWD worked with partners at the national and local levels, such as the NDRRMC, PDRRMC and LGUs for disaster risk management and local level recovery, NGOs that implemented related programs at the local level, and the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS) for early warning systems at the local level.

### 2.3.4. National Execution Modality

Like other UNDP-supported projects, National Execution is the implementing modality of BRP. This promoted national ownership, accountability and capacity building.

### 2.3.5. Delivery Arrangements

Modalities for delivery arrangements depended on context (such as MOA provisions) in which specific components or activities were implemented.



**Figure 2. Project Organization Structure**

## 2.4. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

### 2.4.1. Monitoring Framework

The BRP's monitoring framework was designed to ensure effective multi-stakeholder (DSWD, UNDP and other UN Agencies, other government agencies, civil society, community, donors) monitoring of activities supported through the program, through on-site monitoring, regular monitoring, and financial expenditure tracking. The monitoring framework for BRP was intended to achieve the following:

- **Results-Oriented:** Ensure appropriate measurement and assessment of program performance in order to more effectively improve performance and achieve results.
- **Quality Assurance:** Ensure quality in program activities supported through external quality monitors to ensure best possible benefit for beneficiaries, through monitoring program delivery and identifying issues that need corrective action and ensure that additional assistance is provided early.
- **Accountability:** Ensure accountability in the use of program resources through heavy emphasis on financial reviews to make sure that funds are being



appropriately used to achieve program outputs, and that the implementing agents have sufficient controls in place to demonstrate that funds are being used appropriately.

- **Transparency:** Ensure transparency in program activities, finances, and result to all stakeholders.
- **Learning:** Ensure that the program has mechanisms to ensure learning for purposes of improving ongoing implementation and guiding new initiatives, and to identify key lessons learned and success stories from program implementation in relation to post-crisis recovery to feedback into planning and implementation processes of UNDP, the Government and development partners.

#### **2.4.2. Financial Monitoring**

Financial resources would be managed through a series of controls at various levels. All financial transaction are monitored, recorded, analyzed and reported through UNDP's ATLAS Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. Approved program budget and expenditures would be publicly posted in program areas. Financial monitoring includes:

- Monitoring and reviewing financial reports of implementing agents against agreed upon budgets to ensure fairness of expenditure;
- Verifying accuracy and completeness of financial information, including review of supporting documents and test of expenditure details;
- Requesting clarification or additional information as required to verify and justify expenditures;
- Providing advice and technical assistance to implementing partners and contractors on measures necessary to enhance their program financial management in line with UNDP standards and norms (Payments by implementing agents that are not in line with approved expenditures and which do not have adequate supporting details and documentation can be disallowed by UNDP).

#### **2.4.3. Audit and Evaluation**

For audit and evaluation, the following activities were carried out:

- **Field implementation monitoring**—on-going monitoring of field implementation by implementing partners and grantees, including field verification, review of progress reporting, and analysis of financial expenditure.
- **Quarterly Reviews**—meetings of the project coordinators to review progress, address issues, and provide program and policy guidance.
- **Final Program Evaluation**—assess achievement of program results articulated in the Results Framework and document lessons learned.
- **Audit**—Annual Audit in line with UNDP and Government rules and regulations.

## 3. EVALUATION SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES<sup>4</sup>

### 3.1. EVALUATION SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluation of the BRP was carried out with the following objectives:

- 3.1.1. To assess the contributions of the BRP towards the achievement of intended outcomes/outputs, and if not, determine whether there has been progress made towards their achievement;
- 3.1.2. To assess the effective and efficient use of the BRP's resources in achieving the outputs and outcomes;
- 3.1.3. To analyze factors that influenced the achievement of results and assess clear links among project outcomes, outputs and activities;
- 3.1.4. To assess the relevance and effectiveness of the project's partnership strategies and identify innovative project strategies, methodologies and approaches;
- 3.1.5. To draw up lessons learned, innovative practices, cross-cutting issues and recommendations on appropriate project strategies to improve future programming on early recovery/recovery;
- 3.1.6. To determine national and local capacities developed and the level of participation of stakeholders in the achievement of the outcomes/outputs;
- 3.1.7. To identify challenges in implementation and management and determine effectiveness of actions taken.

### 3.2. EVALUATION CRITERIA

The evaluation of the BRP applied the standard Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria (i.e. efficiency, effectiveness, impact, relevance and appropriateness, sustainability). (UNDP, 2011) (Overseas Development Institute, 2006)

**Efficiency** measures the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – achieved as a result of inputs. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving an output, to see whether the most efficient approach has been used.

**Effectiveness** measures the extent to which an activity achieves its purpose, or whether this can be expected to happen on the basis of the outputs. Implicit within the criterion of effectiveness is timeliness.

**Impact** looks at the wider effects of the project – social, economic, technical, environmental – on individuals, gender- and age-groups, communities and institutions. Impacts can be intended and unintended, positive and negative, macro (sector) and micro (household).

**Relevance** is concerned with assessing whether the project is in line with local needs and priorities (as well as donor policy). **Appropriateness** is the tailoring of humanitarian activities to local needs, increasing ownership, accountability and cost-effectiveness accordingly.

**Sustainability** measures the extent to which benefits of initiatives continue after external development assistance has come to an end.

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<sup>4</sup> Sources: Terms of Reference and Technical Proposal for BRP Evaluation (Annex A).

### 3.3. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

To achieve the foregoing objectives, the Evaluator addressed the following evaluation questions:

#### 3.3.1. *RELEVANCE AND APPROPRIATENESS*

This examines the appropriateness of results in relation to: the national needs, policies, and priorities; the needs and priorities of project target groups (the local project context); UNDP's policies and priorities and its comparative advantage vis à vis other UN agencies and development partners. The analysis ascertains whether the project continues to make sense and identifies any changes that may have occurred in its context during implementation. The initial problems and needs may no longer exist and policies and priorities may have changed as a result of political, economic, social and other factors, or even because of project activities. Ultimately, the analysis determines whether the results are still valid or should be reformulated.

Some key questions related to relevance included:

*Needs, mandates, policies and priorities:* Did the project planned results address the national needs? Were they in line with the government's priorities and policies? Were they in line with UNDP's mandate? Does the target population consider them useful? Are they complementary to other donor interventions? Should results be adjusted, eliminated or new ones added in light of new needs, priorities and policies?

#### 3.3.2. *EFFECTIVENESS*

This focuses on the extent to which the outputs have been or will be achieved and whether the Bicol Recovery Project was likely to contribute to the stated outcomes and impact (per project logframe). Some key questions related to effectiveness include:

*Outputs:* to what extent have planned outputs been or will be achieved? What was the quality of the outputs? More specifically, did the project complement the on-going recovery efforts in the Bicol region? How many families and communities that experienced difficulty in regaining normal lives were reached and served? Were LGUs and communities, in collaboration government and UN agencies able to implement a disaster preparedness and mitigation program, and how? Were tracking and coordination mechanisms for the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs on early recovery efforts and future emergencies established?

*Data on indicators:* have data been collected on the indicators of achievement? Do they provide adequate evidence regarding achievement of project outputs and contribution to outcomes and impact? Was it necessary to collect additional data?

*Gender:* what were the achievements in terms of promoting gender equity and equality (planned/unplanned)?

*Capacity development:* what were the achievements in terms of capacity development (planned/unplanned)?

### 3.3.3. *EFFICIENCY*

This measures the “productivity” of the Bicol Recovery Project interventions. It assesses the results obtained in relation to the expenditure incurred and resources used by the project during its implementation period. The analysis focuses on the relationship between the quantity, quality, and timeliness of inputs, including personnel, Evaluators, travel, training, equipment and miscellaneous costs, and the quantity, quality, and timeliness of the outputs produced and delivered. It ascertains whether there was adequate justification for the expenditure incurred and examines whether the resources were spent as economically as possible.

Some key questions related to efficiency would include:

*Costs:* did the actual or expected outputs justify the costs incurred? Have the resources been spent as economically as possible?

*Duplication:* did project activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions (funded nationally and/or by other donors)?

*Alternative options:* are there more efficient ways and means of delivering more and better outputs with the available inputs?

### 3.3.4. *SUSTAINABILITY*

The assessment shall ascertain the extent to which the Bicol Recovery Project results have had or are likely to have lasting results after project termination and the withdrawal of external resources. The factors affecting sustainability shall be examined on the basis of the priority assigned to the project by stakeholders. Their readiness to continue supporting or carrying out specific activities, or even replicate the activities in other regions or sectors of the country, is particularly relevant. The analysis also assesses the availability of local management, financial and human resources that would be needed to maintain project results in the long run.

Some key questions related to sustainability would include:

*Likely sustainability:* was it likely that project achievements will be sustained after the withdrawal of external support? Were involved counterparts willing and able to continue project activities on their own? Have project activities been integrated into current practices of counterpart institutions and/or the target population?

*Resources:* have they been allocated by the counterparts to continue project activities?

### 3.3.5. *IMPACT*

This measures changes in human development and people’s well-being that are brought about by development initiatives, directly or indirectly, intended or

unintended. Some key questions related to impact include: Were the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children, able to prepare for and cope with the impacts of environment emergencies and disasters? Were capacities on disaster preparedness and mitigation of the National Disaster Coordinating Council and its member agencies, LGUS and UN agencies enhanced?

### 3.4. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODS

To be able to adequately answer the foregoing questions, the Evaluator collected both quantitative and qualitative data. Triangulation was applied, using the following tools and techniques:

- **Review of project and other related documents.** Project-specific information such as reports of project progress, field monitoring visits, project reviews, surveys, research and evaluations. Other information not directly related to the project such as research studies; government data such as disaster risk management reports and statistics; press releases, web 2 content, and evaluations of similar projects and projects.
- **Key Informant Interviews** (project, partner agency representatives, LGU officials/staff, community representatives)
- **Group Discussions** (Focus Groups, Community Meetings and Group Interviews).
- **Survey** (for pre-selected respondents) using close and open ended questionnaires. The survey applied a combination of random and non-random sampling methods, specifically purposive, systematic and proportionate quota sampling.<sup>5</sup> Survey respondents constituted 20 percent of Component 1 beneficiaries. Confidence level is 95 percent and margin of error is plus or minus 6.47 percent.
- **Observation.** The Evaluator observed and evaluated how project delivery processes actually worked, how project activities were completed, how people participated in development processes, or how they were benefiting from project outputs.

#### 3.4.1. DATA SOURCES

The evaluation used both primary and secondary data sources. Primary sources included survey respondents, key informants and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants (Annex C—List of Persons Interviewed and Places Visited; Annex D—Masterlist of Survey Respondents). Secondary data sources included project documents, progress and monitoring reports, etc. (please see References for complete list).

A total purposive sample of 191 (including 14 counterfactuals) was selected—through selective and quota-based sampling—as survey respondents. They represented households constituting BRP core and permanent shelter beneficiaries. The 14 households were likewise residents of relocations sites, but non-BRP

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<sup>5</sup> Purposive sampling—sample based on who they think would be appropriate for the study; proportionate quota sampling—in proportion to population sub-groups; systematic sampling—every nth person. (Changing Minds, p. Undated)

beneficiaries. Their responses served to compare with responses of BRP beneficiaries.

The key informants and FGD participants were selected for their in-depth knowledge and insights about the project.

### 3.4.2. *DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND INSTRUMENTS*

The Evaluator visited 90 percent (36 out of 40) of project sites. He used interview guides and survey questionnaires to collect primary data (Annex E—Interview Guides; Annex F—Survey Form). He used notes and transcripts to store data (Annex G—Process Documentation; Annex H—Summary of Survey Results).

The PMO helped facilitate the site visits and interviews with key informants, such as by sending formal letters introducing the Evaluator to them, or by arranging the interviews and site visits through telephone/mobile phones.

## 3.5. LIMITATIONS

Households (as represented by either mother or father or any adult member), not individuals, were selected as survey respondents. There were instances when nobody was around when the interviewer visited them. They were skipped rather than risk undermining the randomness of the sample. In some cases, children (15 years and above) responded for their parents. This resulted in no responses to some of the questions.

Also, the interviews lacked representation from key officials of government agencies involved in project implementation. Despite best efforts, the Evaluator could not squeeze himself into the tight schedule of Provincial Governors in Region 5, heads of PHILVOCS and PAG-ASA, among others, whose presence were made more scarce due to frequent weather disturbances during the conduct of evaluation activities. Interviews with their representatives, whenever possible, were done to mitigate the deficiency.

# 4. DATA ANALYSIS

## 4.1. QUANTITATIVE DATA

The survey responses constituted a raw body of evidence. They were consolidated and summarized in tabular form. Nuanced or various dimensions of data emerged from cross tabulations. The patterns that emerged have been noted and significant facts have been isolated.

The qualitative data derived from the survey provided answers to the evaluation questions. They served to reflect a general view of how the project performed, as seen by core and permanent shelter beneficiaries. They determined if targeted outputs have been achieved, particularly Components 1 and 2.

## 4.2. QUALITATIVE DATA

Qualitative data derived from interviews, FGDs, site observation and secondary data have been consolidated and documented (Annex G). Attempts were made to capsule some interview transcripts and related secondary data into caselets. The process served several analytical ends. They explained in greater detail the generalizations generated from quantitative data. They provided insights on the BRP's delivery process, on the what, how and why of project performance.

## 4.3. SYNTHESIS

Results generated from both quantitative and qualitative data went into stages of analysis. Each data set has undergone a separate breaking down process. Both results were then merged to come up with a coherent, broad yet deep, understanding of the project that has just been evaluated. The synthesis provided basis for answers to the evaluation questions.

# 5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

## 5.1. FINDINGS

For each of the above evaluation criteria, this report presents the following findings:

### 5.1.1. *RELEVANCE AND APPROPRIATENESS*

The BRP has achieved its objective of responding to the recovery needs of the Bicol Region, consistent with UNDAF Outcome Number 1, UNDP Country Program Outcome Number 44, and MTPDP targets. Accomplishments under this criterion included housing, infrastructure and livelihood support provided to target beneficiaries. On DRRM, pilot communities have developed their capacity to plan and implement basic DRRM systems and programs. Interview results showed that the target population highly appreciated the usefulness, timeliness and relevance of the project. Government agencies like the DSWD and DND have also improved their capacity to provide assistance to LGUs and communities on DRRM as well as track and monitor emergency situations caused by natural disasters.

Project outcomes suggested that should policy makers decide on adjustments in project design or its possible replication, those adjustments should favor scaling up to cover more areas and beneficiaries not only in the Bicol region but also in other calamity-prone regions in the Philippines.

### 5.1.2. *EFFECTIVENESS*

**The project has substantially and satisfactorily achieved its planned outputs.** The table below summarizes the status of accomplishments, by component.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Status as of 15 August 2011

**Table 2. Status of Accomplishments**

| <b>Component</b>                        | <b>Minimum Targets/Indicators</b>  | <b>Status/Remarks</b> |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Housing and Infrastructure Support   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and electricity connection to 1,000 existing core shelter units</li> </ul>  | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>140 new permanent shelter construction)</li> </ul>  | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender concerns in the ownership of houses and land integrated</li> </ul>   | Partially achieved    |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved resettlement and habitats</li> </ul>   | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up 5 to 10 building resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices</li> </ul>                   | Achieved              |
| 2. Livelihood Support                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors</li> </ul>                                       | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender concerns in women's participation in livelihood programs integrated</li> </ul>   | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading assets and skills of the people for increasing productivity</li> </ul>  | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased access to finance for starting up small businesses</li> </ul>   | Achieved              |
| 3. Capacity Building and Risk Reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DRRM Plans prepared, adopted and implemented by community members</li> </ul>  | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 women trained in disaster preparedness for all hazards</li> </ul>   | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-hazard (typhoons, volcanoes, floods, landslides, earthquakes) risk assessment maps and community response plans for 25 communities</li> </ul> | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A community-based early warning system set up in all the communities most prone to typhoons and volcanic hazards</li> </ul>                         | Achieved              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater household preparedness for disasters</li> </ul>   | Achieved              |



|   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| 4. Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Fly away” communications kits to support rapid inter-agency needs assessment teams deployed to assess new emergency situations</li> </ul>   | Achieved |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced tracking and coordination of early recovery efforts in Bicol, as indicated by capacity for immediate access to relevant information, effective knowledge management, and people participation.</li> </ul> | Achieved |

Source: Project documents; Annexes B and H

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY COMPONENT

##### **Component 1: Housing and Infrastructure Support**

The targeted construction of 140 new permanent houses was fully achieved. The accomplishment has generated great impact among beneficiaries. Interview results showed that, unlike then, they could now better focus on earning a living for their respective families as calamities have become less threatening. Except for a few in one site (Brgy San Andres, Sto. Domingo), beneficiaries believed that their dwellings are now hazard-resistant. Interview results also showed, and as validated by quantitative data (Figure 2), that a great majority of beneficiaries thought that sanitation and hygiene in their communities have improved and were satisfactorily maintained, indicating that the project had effectively contributed to improved resettlement and habitats.

A few exceptions need to be noted. Some sites lack drainage. The water systems of at least 2 sites (both in San Vicente, Camarines Norte) might risk contamination due to their proximity to dwellings and lack of drainage systems.

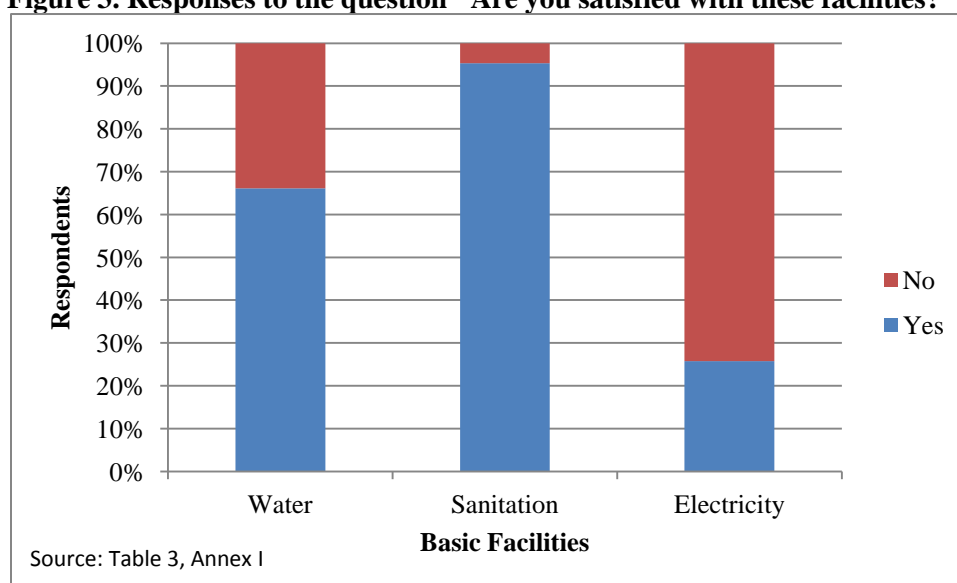
Land tenure is an issue in at least 2 sites—Itaran (Polangui) and Boton (Casiguran). In other areas, there is need to ensure the tenurial security of their houses.

Minor organizational issues also marred the San Vicente sites. While in other areas there was evidence to suggest that some communities had enhanced their capacity as implementing partners of the project, others have not shown being more than just a beneficiary. In San Vicente, the signs were less upbeat. Perceived dysfunctions within the Neighborhood and Shelter Association (NASA) and the LGU leave some NASA members suspicious. People thought there was lack of transparency in disbursing funds. They also expressed the view—and one that was shared by many in other relocation sites—that too many “officials” signing documents took time and slowed down implementation.

On the other hand, several factors facilitated the accomplishments in the construction of new houses, such as complementation with other programs and networking with other agencies. The CSAP required equity from beneficiaries in the form of labor or materials. However, there were cases when beneficiaries could not afford any single day of absence from their livelihood activities, lest their daily needs would be compromised. Absences by some members during construction strained the solidarity within the NASA and undermined the progress of implementation. In that regard the “Food for work” and “Cash for work” provided by the DSWD went a long way in facilitating construction work. In some cases the LGUs likewise greatly helped ease the spadework by providing equipment and skilled labor. Some NGOs donated grants for house construction.

For water and electricity, target was surpassed by 110 percent, benefiting over a hundred households more. Of the 1,000 existing houses targeted for water and electricity connections, 1,132 have been served (please see Annex G for more details). They are spread over 33 relocation sites in 20 cities or municipalities. These municipalities are located in 5 provinces. Eight—namely Daraga, Manito, Pio Duran, Polagui, Ligao, Tabaco, Sto. Domingo and Tiwi are in Albay; 5 (Basud, Capalonga, Labo, San Vicente and Vinzons) are in Camarines Norte; 3 (Libmanan, Goa and Tinambac) are in Camarines Sur; another 5 (Casiguran, Donsol, Juban, Magallanes and Prieto Diaz) are in Sorsogon; and 1 (San Pascual) is in Masbate. However, of the total number of 33 sites, 15 have different kinds of issues. While community members were quick to acknowledge, and express gratitude for the assistance provided to them by the project, they also contended that delays in implementation had made it harder for them to cope.

**Figure 3. Responses to the question "Are you satisfied with these facilities?"**



The high dissatisfaction rating by community members for electricity was due to extended delays in the provision of the facility (survey was conducted in July 2011 when electricity connection to households were not yet completed in at least 4 project sites.<sup>7</sup> Delays in electricity connection also caused delays in operation of water systems in San Vicente, Camarines Norte.

A key factor that contributed to delays in the provision of water and electricity in some areas was the inability of LGUs to deliver in time their committed counterpart contributions to the project. As an indication, LGUs like Labo, Camarines Norte, and San Pascual, Masbate, that promptly delivered their counterpart contributions, have likewise demonstrated more success in project implementation than those that could not provide counterpart in time. Thus, in a way, there was a direct link between LGU participation and project performance.

The project has completed construction of 6 out of 8 multi-purpose facilities. The completed facilities are being used not only as resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices but also for various purposes. They serve as health centers. They are used as training venues. During typhoons, they offer refuge as evacuation centers. Community members—BRP beneficiaries or not—benefit from them.

### **Typhoon “Ondoy” Emergency Assistance Fund**

In September 2009, Typhoon Ondoy hit not only Bicol but also other provinces including Metro Manila. It wrecked havoc on property (authorities estimated the worth of damages at Php 15 million) and claimed heavy casualties (at least 700 deaths). The BRP realigned some of its funds (total of Php 10 million) to address the emergency needs of victims.

The DSWD applied two of its existing emergency response modalities—the Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) and Cash-for-Work (CFW) assistance—to disburse the fund. The ESA is intended for families whose houses were partially damaged by calamities and in need of housing materials. It provides a uniform amount of Php 5,000 for each qualified beneficiary. The CSF is a form of subsidy (at the rate of Php 231 per day for 10 days, maximum) to household representatives who participate in community activities. In the context of BRP and Typhoon Ondoy in particular, these activities included road clearing, canal digging, cleaning of bridges, declogging of canals, cleaning of evacuation centers, etc. that enhance community capacity for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Implementation of the Ondoy Emergency Fund started in December 2009 and ended in July 2010.

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<sup>7</sup> With respect to survey results, even communities with completed electricity connections have expressed dissatisfaction with the service because their experiences with the electric cooperatives and the bureaucratic run-around were still fresh in their minds.

Table 3 below shows that the Ondoy fund has been utilized fully, benefitting a total of 3,337 households in the National Capital Region, Regions IV-A and III.

Implementation issues included ineffective coordination among the central office and regional offices of DSWD and the LGUs, compounded by preparations for the May 2010 elections, inaccurate beneficiary data, and inefficient documentation and reporting of implementation activities.

**Table 3. Summary of Ondoy Fund Accomplishments**

| Location                | Target     |              | Status/<br>Accomplishments                                       |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|--|
|                         | No. of HHs | Budget (Php) |  |
| National Capital Region |            |              |  |
| CFW                     | 1,680      | 3,880,800    | All targets achieved;<br>funds fully disbursed<br>and liquidated |
| ESA                     | 80         | 400,000      |  |
| Region IV-A             |            |              |  |
| CSF                     | 800        | 1,848,000    |  |
| ESA                     | 650        | 3,250,000    |  |
| Region III              |            |              |  |
| ESA                     | 127        | 635,100      |  |
| Total                   | 3,337      | 10,013,900   |  |

Source: Annex H

### Assistance for Typhoon “Santi” Victims

In 2009, Typhoon Santi hit the Bicol Region and caused great damage in many areas, notably Camarines Norte. The BRP was able to provide ESA to more than 600 families as well as Food-for-Work assistance to at least 550 families, all in the province of Camarines Norte. Total amount disbursed for Santi victims amounted to Php 195 million, Php 1.7 of which was for ESA while Php .25 was for FFW.

### Component 2: Livelihood Support

The livelihood support component of the BRP has reached and served at least 473 individual beneficiaries. Of this number, 263 attended TESDA trainings; while 210 received funding support from SEA K.

The TESDA trainings enabled the participants to gain technical or vocational skills that boosted either their chances for employment or the viability of putting up their own micro-enterprises/self-employment. The training programs included provision for supplies, materials and equipment which the participants could use to apply the skills they gained after completion of the training, such as in an enterprise they might choose to put up.

The SEA K program allowed beneficiaries to access loans at borrower-friendly terms. It provided a uniform amount of Php 5,000 per beneficiary with close to zero interest, payable in periods that depended on the production cycle of the project being financed. Despite the relatively small amount of funding available to each

beneficiary, evidence shows that SEA K has helped improve the living conditions of borrowers (please see “The Bricks of Boton,” Annex G).

Nevertheless, interview results showed that the limited reach and untimely implementation of the livelihood component of BRP have de-optimized its effectiveness. As an example, a NASA president and a Punong Barangay have mentioned that TESDA trainings on carpentry could have been conducted before construction of new core shelters, generating synergy of some sort. The conduct of TESDA trainings started late—in the latter part of 2010 towards the extension period in 2011. Delays in the release of funds prevented an earlier implementation.

Details are shown in the tables below:

**Table 4. Trainings Conducted by TESDA, by Gender and Per Capita Cost**

| Site                       | Program                               | Participants |      |       | Cost (Php) |            |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------|------------|
|                            |                                       | Female       | Male | Total | Total      | Per Capita |
| Pinagbobongan, Tabaco City | Electrical Installation & Maintenance | 0            | 20   | 20    | 247,668    | 12,383     |
| San Andres, Sto Domingo    | Food Processing                       | 25           | 0    | 25    | 222,705    | 8,908      |
| Baybay, Malinao            | Carpentry                             | 0            | 20   | 20    | 229,980    | 11,499     |
| Joroan, Tiwi               | Carpentry                             | 0            | 20   | 20    | 229,980    | 11,499     |
| Taysan, Legazpi City       | Food Processing                       | 22           | 0    | 22    | 198,332    | 9,015      |
| Guinobatan, Albay          | Plumbing                              | 0            | 20   | 20    | 266,346    | 13,317     |
| Tuburan, Ligao City        | Motorcycle Servicing                  | 0            | 20   | 20    | 190,280    | 9,514      |
| San Isidro, Libon          | Carpentry                             | 0            | 20   | 20    | 229,980    | 11,499     |
| Burabod, Libon             | Motorcycle Servicing                  | 0            | 26   | 26    | 239,024    | 9,193      |
| Calabagas, San Vicente     | Tile Setting                          | 0            | 20   | 20    | 236,064    | 11,803     |
| Mapaniki, San Pascual      | Dressmaking                           | 20           | 0    | 20    | 279,675    | 13,983     |
| Gimagaan, Donsol           | Hilot                                 | 30           | 0    | 30    | 221,797    | 7,393      |
| Total/Average              |                                       | 97           | 166  | 263   | 2,791,831  | 10,833.83  |

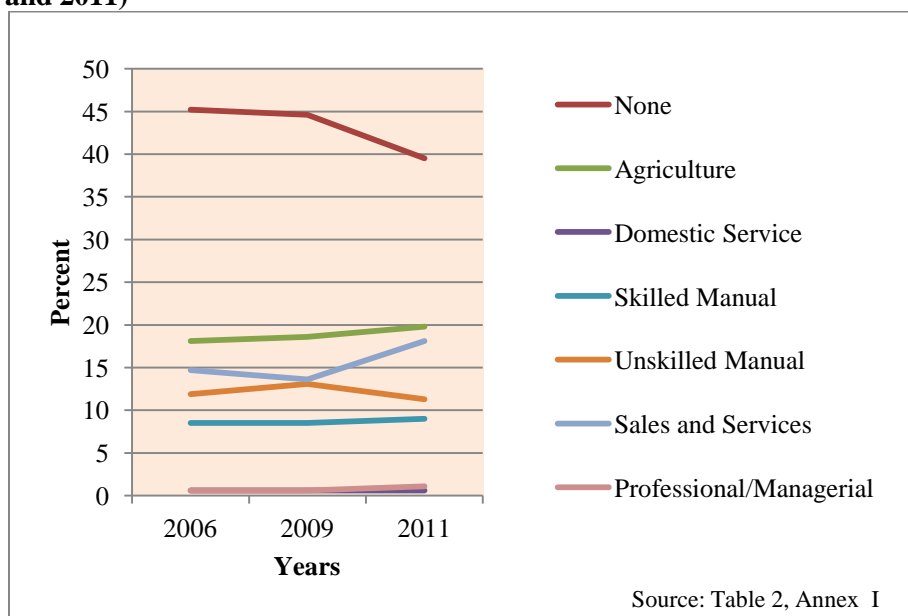
Source: TESDA 5

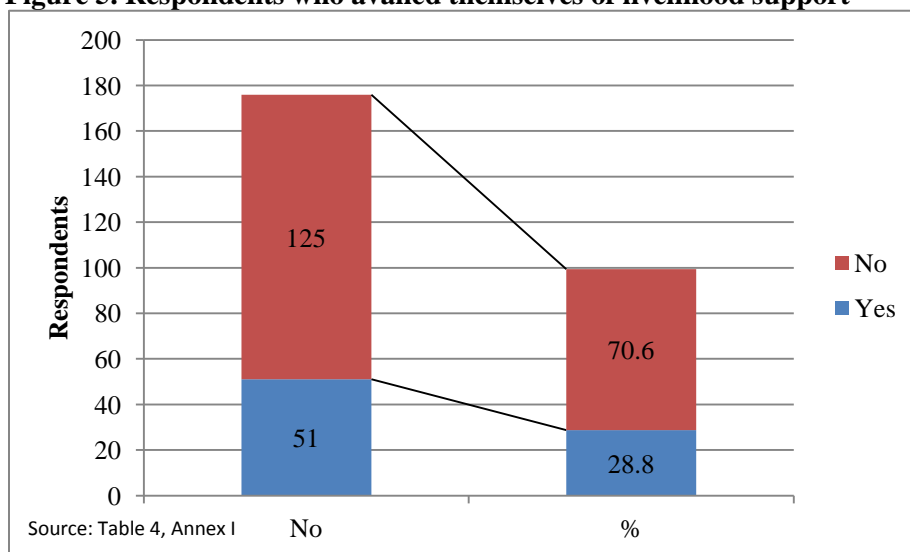
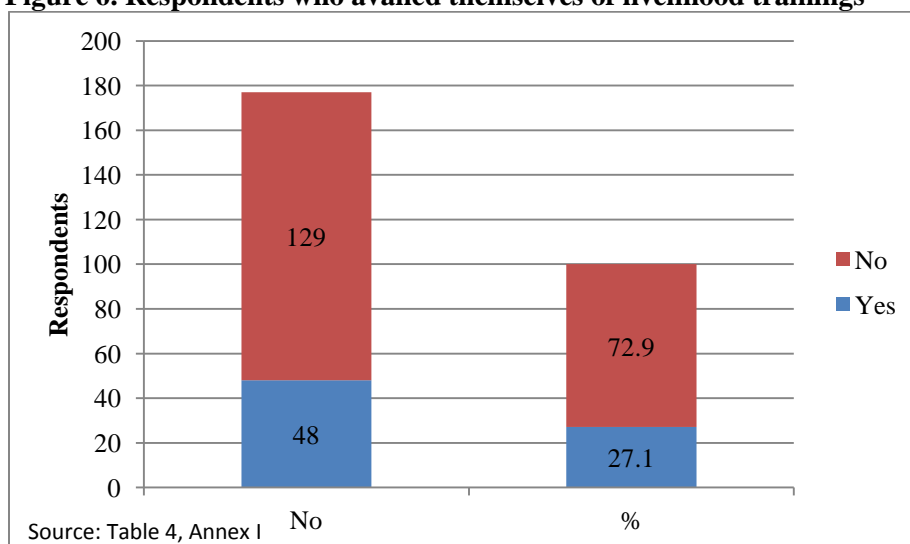
**Table 5. SEA K Beneficiaries, by Association and Number of Members**

| Site        | Group/Association             | Amount of Loan (Php) | No. of Members |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Albay       |                               |                      |                |
| Pio Duran   | Eagle SKA, Caratagan          | 125,000              | 25             |
|             | Lawin SKG, Caratagan Res Site | 100,000              | 20             |
| Guinobatan  | Quitago SKG, Quitago          | 125,000              | 25             |
| Catanduanes |                               | 0                    |                |
| Panganiban  | MOMS SKA, San Pedro           | 150,000              | 30             |
| Sorsogon    |                               | 0                    |                |
| Casiguran   | Lubas SKG, Boton              | 75,000               | 15             |
| Donsol      | San Lorenzo SKA, Gimagaan     | 125,000              | 25             |
| Juban       | NASA Guruyan SKA, Guruyan     | 150,000              | 30             |
| Magallanes  | D'NASA SKA, Incarizan         | 125,000              | 25             |
| Prieto Diaz | URUGOS SKG, Diamante          | 75,000               | 15             |
| Total       |                               | 1,050,000            | 210            |

Source: OD- DSWD FO5

In the case of SEA K, there are indications that suggest its positive effect on people have raised the demand for it. The need for more livelihood opportunities emerged often during the interviews. This finding is consistent with the survey results. Figure 3, below, shows that 40 percent has no occupation or reliable means of livelihood. Also, Figure 4, shows that only 29 percent have availed themselves of livelihood assistance from all sources, which is almost similar to the number and percentage of BRP beneficiaries who received livelihood trainings, also from all sources, Figure 5.

**Figure 4. Percent Distribution of beneficiaries by occupation (Years 2006, 2009 and 2011)**

**Figure 5. Respondents who availed themselves of livelihood support****Figure 6. Respondents who availed themselves of livelihood trainings**

Aside from the TESDA trainings and the SEA K, the BRP has implemented two livelihood projects in partnership with the Bicol Center for Community Development (BCCD) for site beneficiaries in Albay. The projects were Shuttle Service Project and Hand-made Paper Production Project. However, these projects encountered implementation issues and were eventually cancelled. The BRP has released to BCCD the total amount of Php 663,000, representing 30 percent of total budget.

Despite the constraints, the BRP has, to a significant extent, created livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors, and has increased access to finance for starting-up small businesses.

### Component 3: Capacity Building and Risk Reduction

There were two major targets under Component 3, namely: (1) Geo-hazard mapping and assessment and, (2) Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM) training. Both targeted activities have been completed.

The Geo-hazard mapping and assessment included 1:10,000 scale geo-hazard maps for the three cities of Iriga, Legazpi and Sorsogon and a 1:50,000 scale geo-hazard maps for 9 municipalities (Annex H). Part of the 1:50,000 geo-hazard mapping and assessment was a one-day training, where participants learned and understood the technical elements of geo-hazard maps. These trainings benefited 828 participants coming from 374 barangays. The Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau was lead implementor of these activities.

The CBDRRM trainings have been conducted in 6 pilot barangays, namely Nagotgot (Manito, Albay), Mambalite (Daet, Camarines Norte), Bagatabao (Bagamanoc, Catanduanes), San Ramon (Barcelona, Sorsogon), Camarines Sur and Mapaniki (San Pascual, Masbate), benefiting at least 21 individual participants.

The training modules covered key areas on the PDRRM Law (RA 10121), overview of disaster management, Family Disaster Preparedness and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Participatory Community Disaster Risk Assessment (Hazard Assessment and Mapping), Early Warning and Communication Protocol, Community Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Planning, among other topics and sub-topics. Part of the design was for the participants to gain proficiency in using Early Warning Systems, but they were unable to go through an EWS exercise because the needed equipment has yet to be procured.

Feedback from community members through interviews revealed that the CBDRRM trainings have raised the capacity of barangays to plan and implement their DRRM systems (please see “Getting the Whole Community Involved,” Annex G).

Results from the trainings included the following:

- Contingency plans of the 5 barangays developed, using as inputs the hazard maps the participants themselves developed
- BDRRMCs organized
- Processes, methodologies and lessons learned went into the enhancement of the DSWD Family and Community Disaster Preparedness (FCDP) Manual.

High rates of participation were reported and, as in core shelter construction, this has been facilitated by DSWD’s “Food-for-training” incentives.

One Training of Trainers on CBDRRM has been conducted for 30 DSWD FO5 Social Welfare and Development (SWAD) team members and technical staff. The capacity enhancement would enable the DSWD to bring the CBDRRM trainings to more barangays in the future.



There were delays in procurement of flood modeling software that hampered the timely completion of the 1:10,000 scale geo-hazard mapping and assessment. Likewise, delays in procurement of Early Warning System equipment for the CBDRRM trainings deprived the early batches participants of the technical knowledge on the use of EWS which they could have gained from the trainings.

Participants in both geo-hazard mapping and assessment as well as CBDRRM trainings were composed of barangay officials as well as sectoral representatives at the local level. Thirty percent of all participants (or more than 300 individuals) were women.

Capacity building at the national level likewise benefited from the BRP through its fourth component—Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications. The information technology personnel of DSWD, OCD, NDRRMC, among others, undergone training on how to operate and maintain communications equipment.

In summary, the component has achieved the following:

At the local level, the provincial, municipal and barangay governments experienced and acquired skills on how to plan and implement DRRM as well as to install and maintain early warning systems.

At the national level, the SWAD teams of the DSWD acquired the capacity to plan and conduct CBDRRM trainings that would enable them to transfer DRRM knowledge and skills to local governments and communities. In addition, UN and national government agencies—such as the DSWD, Department of National Defense, Department of Health, among others—have been capacitated on the use of communications equipment that is used for tracking and monitoring of emergency situations.

#### **Component 4: Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications**

Key activities completed under this component included the following:

- Documentation of Best Practices in CBDRRM

The BRP, through a contracted research organization, conducted a study on best practices on community-based disaster risk reduction management as applied not only in BRP but in other DRRM interventions as well. The study enriches the body of knowledge on CBDRRM and is useful for practitioners involved in DRRM.

- Procurement of communications software

The BRP procured a communications equipment used to support rapid inter-agency needs assessment teams deployed to assess new emergency situations.

Before BRP, the communications equipment of UN agencies consisted mainly of analog radios and satellite phones.

The equipment consisted of radio repeaters, 50 hand held radios, 3 mobile radios (car-mounted), 3 satellite phones (including 1 Broadband Global Area Network), 1 portable printer/scanner/fax, HF radio (including antenna system), portable generator, among other things.

The communications equipment is mobile and portable, which makes it possible for UN agencies to be the first team on site during calamities

The equipment was procured in 2010 and tested twice already. Representatives of UN and national government agencies—such as the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, DSWD, OCD, NDRRMC, etc. have been trained in its operation and maintenance.

The UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) is responsible for custody of equipment and leads in its deployment on site, supported by other agencies and their IT people.

- Training on the UN Emergency Communications System

The UNDSS took the lead in carrying out the capacity building aspect of the component. It organized and conducted trainings for representatives of UN and national government agencies, among others, that aimed to enhance their skills in operating and maintaining the equipment.

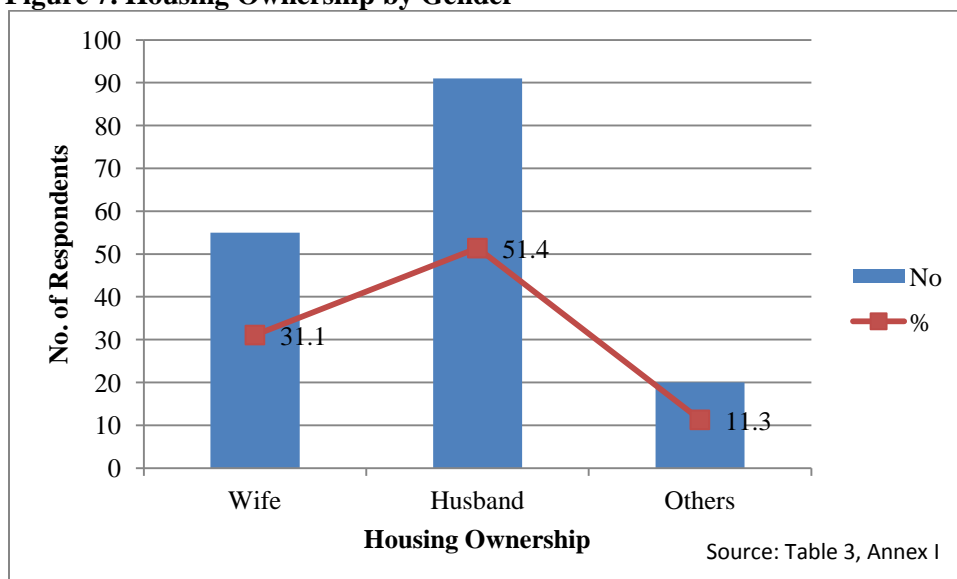
Training outcomes envisioned an enhanced tracking and coordination of early recovery efforts in Bicol, among other areas, as indicated by capacity for immediate access to relevant information, effective knowledge management, and people participation.

Aside from training, the UNDP planned to conduct simulated exercises for concerned personnel to continuously hone their skills in operating and maintaining the equipment.

## CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

### Gender Mainstreaming

On house ownership, Figure 6 shows that 31 percent of the houses are owned by a woman or the wife, a slight majority of 51 percent are owned by the husband, and 11 percent are owned by “others,” who are often close relatives of those living in the houses. Cases of absentee beneficiaries are common because these people rely on their livelihood, mostly farming, in places where they lived before being relocated.

**Figure 7. Housing Ownership by Gender**

Thirty-seven percent of those who were able to benefit from TESDA trainings were women (Table 3). Thirty percent of participants in DRRM trainings were women.

### Community Participation and People Empowerment

Progress of community participation and empowerment in project sites differs from one community to another. Some communities have demonstrated increased capacity to meaningfully participate in various stages of managing projects, others remained passive claimants of project benefits. In Guisican and Mapaniki, people put in time, effort and resources to help the NASA implement the project. They actively participated in meetings and shared knowledge to enhance collective decision making. In Calabagas, people aired their grievances which, by itself, could be a form of participation, but they seldom attended meetings, which made them less informed. Their participation was therefore less meaningful. Some communities performed; others did not.

The BRP has also generated a significantly positive social impact in Guisican, where 10 IP families had benefited from its housing construction support package.

### LGU Participation

Evidence shows that the more actively involved LGUs were—through provision of counterpart contributions (funds, manpower, materials like land and equipment, etc.) as well as participation in meetings and other project activities—the more successful project implementation in their respective sites were likely to be. Moreover, it would appear that the more active LGUs (particularly at the provincial government level) had benefited more in terms of project site selection than less active LGUs among the 6 provinces in the Bicol region.

### Geographical Equity

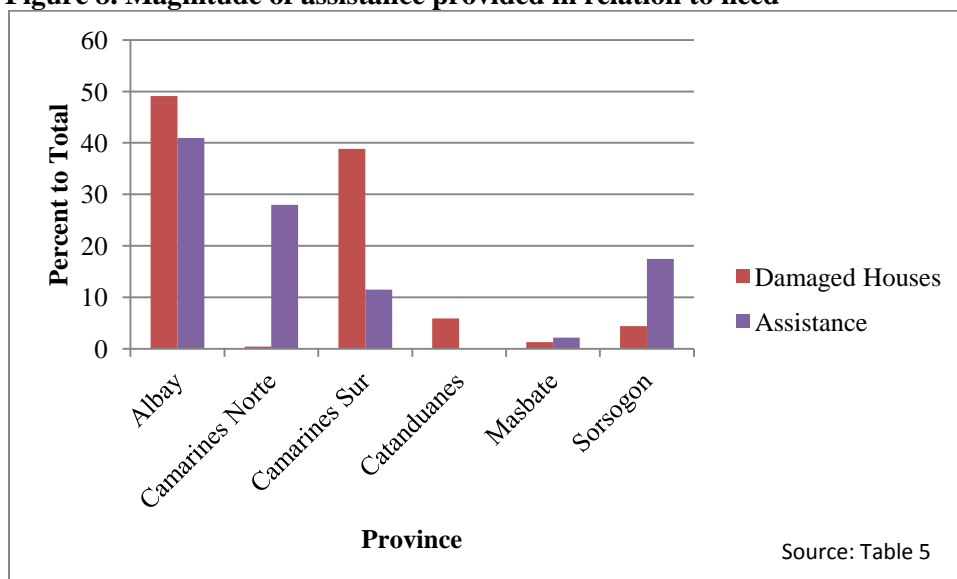
There appears to be an imbalance in the amount of assistance provided by the project to areas in need of such assistance on a province-by-province basis. Table 5 and Figure 7 show the proportion of welfare cases (in terms of damaged houses) in the Bicol Region following the typhoons in 2006. It also shows the response of BRP in terms of funds provided through its housing and infrastructure support (Component 1). Camarines Sur, Albay and Catanduanes, in that order, received relatively less assistance than Camarines Norte and Sorsogon.

**Table 6. Proportion of houses damaged by typhoons in 2006 and amount of assistance for housing and infrastructure (Component 1)**

| Province        | Need                        |            | Assistance Provided |            |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|                 | No. of Fully Damaged Houses | % to Total | Component 1 (Php)   | % to Total |
| Albay           | 114,394                     | 49.10      | 15,425,590.00       | 40.94      |
| Camarines Norte | 1,052                       | 0.45       | 10,524,145.00       | 27.93      |
| Camarines Sur   | 90,483                      | 38.84      | 4,339,945.00        | 11.52      |
| Catanduanes     | 13,757                      | 5.91       | 0.00                | 0.00       |
| Masbate         | 3,082                       | 1.32       | 806,750.00          | 2.14       |
| Sorsogon        | 10,200                      | 4.38       | 6,579,485.00        | 17.46      |
| Total           | 232,968                     | 100.00     | 37,675,915.00       | 100.00     |

Sources: DSWD, May 2008; Project Reports

Selection of project sites was dependent either on existing CSAP or on willingness of LGUs to host them. The process of selection went through LGU and FO5 endorsements as well as validation by the PMO. Assumably areas could not be selected even if the need for the project was apparent where CSAP was non-existent, or the LGU concerned were either hardly informed about the BRP or were unable to put up relocation sites for potential BRP beneficiaries and other required counterpart contribution. Thus a good amount of IP discretion on the one hand and failure by LGUs to comply with the requirements went into the choice of project sites, at the possible expense of more deserving—from the viewpoint of equity—beneficiaries.

**Figure 8. Magnitude of assistance provided in relation to need**

### Complementation

The DSWD supported the BRP with its menu of regular programs. Aside from the CSAP, the SEA K for livelihood, Food and Cash for Work, Food for Training, among other programs, went a long way in facilitating project implementation.

For DRRM activities the MGB integrated BRP activities into its own regular programs. The National Economic and Development Authority Region 5 initiated the organization of Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation regional core team and provincial teams for the six provinces in Bicol. The regional core team is composed of technical staffs from NRO 5 and regional line agencies (RLAs), while the Provincial Teams are composed of staffs from Provincial Planning and Development Office, the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Office and other departments. The team came up with an action plan for preparing DRR-CCA enhanced provincial development and physical framework plans. (Aguilar, 2006)

Many LGUs had existing units tasked specifically to perform DRRM and resettlement site functions. The capacity building component of the project further raised awareness on DRRM issues at the local level. The DRRM trainings also enabled the LGUs to enhance their DRRM plans and strengthen their DRRM structures.

### Project Management

The BRP was a collaboration among the DSWD, NEDA, DOLE, DENR, LGUs, UN agencies, INGOs, among other government and non-government agencies. The DENR, through MGB, and DOLE, through TESDA, were involved in project implementation, specifically under Components 3 and 2, respectively. The other

agencies took/provided oversight and advisory roles/functions through participation in NPAC meetings. Funds from other sources—such as residual funds from another UNDP project supported by the Belgian Government, as well as donations from Habitat for Humanity provided additional funding for BRP under Component 1.

Table 6 shows the community feedback on performance of implementing partners.

**Table 7. Community rating on performance of implementing partners (1=lowest, 10=highest)**

| Project Partner | N   | Mean±s.d. |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|
| DSWD FO5        | 166 | 8.35±1.71 |
| DSWD PMO        | 66  | 8.76±0.94 |
| LGU             | 166 | 7.9±2.04  |
| TESDA           | 79  | 6.37±1.79 |
| BCCD            | 40  | 6.6±1.69  |
| DOLE            | 2   | 3.0±2.83  |

Source: Table 12, Annex I

### 5.1.3. EFFICIENCY

The project served a total of at least 1,272 households and 600 barangays. One hundred forty of the total households received funding support in the total amount of Php 20 million, at a cost per household of Php 145,000. The budget for water and electricity connection was Php 15 million at Php 16,135 per household. Actual accomplishment exceeded the planned target by 110 percent. Target was 1,000 households, those who actually benefited reached a total of 1,132 households. This in effect reduced the cost per beneficiary to Php 13,369.

When all 8 multi-purpose facilities (MPFs) are completed, they will benefit at least 458 households, at a cost of Php 9,000 per beneficiary. The MPFs, however, have positive externalities. All residents within the community, and not only BRP beneficiaries, could benefit from MPFs, thus their actual number of beneficiaries must be much higher.

**Table 8. Cost of assistance per beneficiary (household and barangay)**

| Component                   | Total Cost (Php) | No. of Bex (HH) | Cost per HH (Php) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Housing and Infra Support | 39,434,630.00    | 1,272           | 31,002.07         |
| Core Shelter                | 20,300,000.00    | 140             | 145,000.00        |
| Water & Electricity         | 15,134,630.00    | 1,132           | 13,369.81         |
| MPF                         | 4,000,000.00     | 458             | 8,733.62          |
| 2 Livelihood Support        | 3,841,831.90     | 458             | 8,388.28          |
| TESDA                       | 2,791,831.90     | 263             | 10,615.33         |
| SEA K                       | 1,050,000.00     | 210             | 5,000.00          |
| Sub-Total/Average           | 43,276,461.90    | 1,272           | 11,003.42         |

|                             |               | No of Bex (Brgy) | Cost per Brgy |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 3 Capacity Building         | 5,400,000.00  | 600              | 9,000.00      |
| 4 Tracking and Coordination | 2,664,500.00  |                  |               |
| Sub-Total/Average           | 8,064,500.00  |                  |               |
| Program Management          | 4,874,196.91  |                  |               |
| Sub-Total/Average           | 4,874,196.91  |                  |               |
| Total                       | 56,215,158.81 | 600              |               |

Source: Project reports, Annex H

Livelihood assistance reached and served a total of 458 household beneficiaries. Total cost was Php 3.8 million, or a per capita cost of Php 8,400. Per capita cost for TESDA trainings was higher at Php 10,600 compared to SEA K at Php 5,000. As a footnote, however, the actual cost for SEA K should be much lower, because records show that more than 70 percent of the funds are recouped. This leaves only 30 percent of funds as costs.

Practically a sunken cost of Php .6 million, more or less, under the livelihood component went under and away with the NGO-managed livelihood projects.

The capacity building component benefited at least 600 barangays. With a total cost of Php 5.4 million, the cost per beneficiary was Php 9,000.

Table 6 also shows that at 12 percent of total project cost, program management cost was lower than industry standards,<sup>8</sup> which could be as high as 25 percent. This indicates efficient use of resources from the ends of project management.

#### 5.1.4. SUSTAINABILITY

Increase in LGU budgets for DRRM, project ownership by communities and improved capacity to plan and manage projects within the NASAs, are some of the key indications that project achievements will be sustained beyond BRP's implementation period.

Review of documents and interview results showed that most LGUs have increased their annual allocations for DRRM following the approval of their DRRM Plans as a result of their participation in BRP activities, such as DRRM trainings (Annex G). To complement this, the DRRM activities of the BRP are part of the regular programs of agencies like the MGB, which further raise the chances of their being sustained. TESDA and DSWD's SEA K do the same to the livelihood component.

LGU buy-in under components 1 and 2 is also apparent, based on the counterparts they provided. LGUs provided for the lots used for most of the relocation sites. They

<sup>8</sup> The admin cost of KALAHI CIDSS, a poverty-reduction project funded by the World Bank and implemented by the DSWD and LGUs, averaged 40-50 percent from 2003-2007; the Community-Based Resource Management Project, also funded by the World Bank, had as much as 40 percent overhead costs.

also made their equipment and manpower available during site development and construction of core houses. The BRP experience in San Pascual, Masbate, is illustrative of how LGUs leverage local resources to gain access to external support. Parenthetically, this, of course, cannot be highlighted without mention of other LGUs' needing augmentation support due to their inability to provide counterpart funds.

The level of appreciation in project ownership among beneficiaries is uneven. Some saw their participation in BRP as a source of pride and their commitment to make the project succeed was evident. They contributed time, labor and materials during various stages of project implementation. On the other hand, there were those who hesitated to recognize the issues as their own, opting to free ride or seek others who could solve the problems for them. Nevertheless, the CSAP has mechanisms that make construction of core houses not only efficient from the perspective of the intervention, but also require beneficiaries to invest with their own resources. The net effect favored proper maintenance of the facility by the end-user and, as a whole, the sustainability of the project.

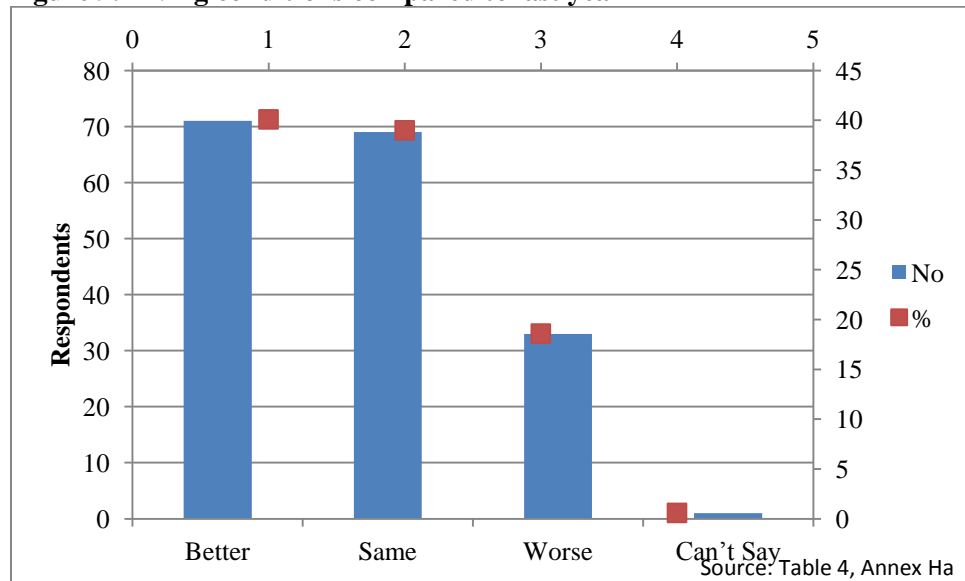
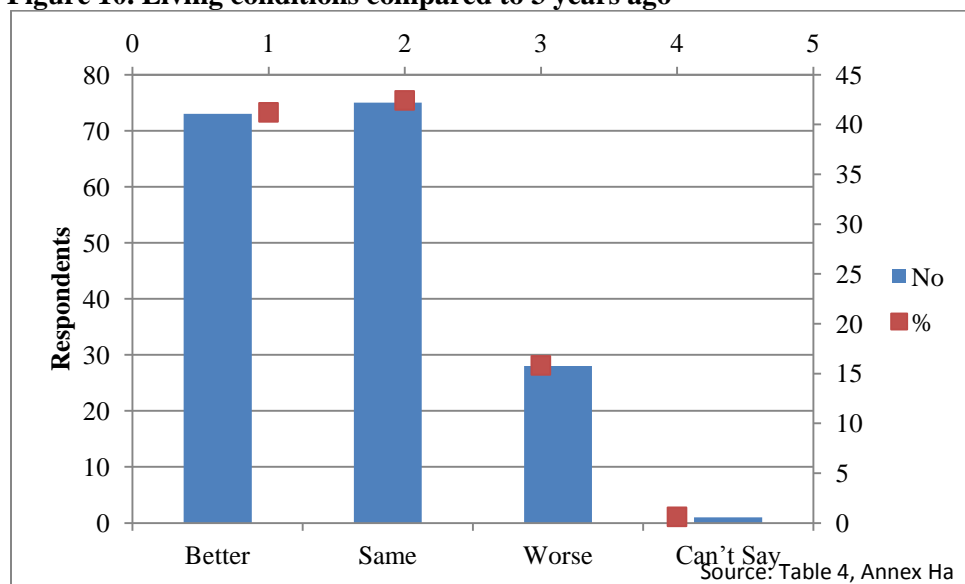
Just the same, the current capacity of the NASAs to effectively operate and maintain communal systems like water and MPFs remains suspect. In Juban, for example, the water system malfunctioned the day after the inauguration of the project and has yet to be made functional, again. In San Vicente, the NASA has yet to organize a BAWASA. In Sto. Domingo and other sties that are not connected to the local water districts, the NASA is dependent on their respective LGUs for the maintainance of their water systems. Water systems that require more technical aptitude to operate, like pump-driven systems, would require capability building inputs for the NASA in areas of organization, technical and financial aspects to be able to sustain them. Different systems and structures require different O & M plans and implementation. The NASA, once their members get to live normal lives, may need to impose user charges upon themselves.

#### 5.1.5. *IMPACT*

Figure 3 shows that the project has helped beneficiaries to worry less on calamities and focus more on earning a living. From a high of 45 percent in 2009, those who considered themselves without gainful occupation dropped to 40 percent.

Forty percent of respondents think their living conditions improved compared to last year, while 19 percent think they were worse off (Figure 8). The comparison between now and 3 years ago is basically the same, except that there were less—16 percent—who thought their living conditions have become worse.



**Figure 9. Living conditions compared to last year****Figure 10. Living conditions compared to 3 years ago**

Farther afield, the LGUs have demonstrated increased awareness in DRRM and acted on it by fortifying their DRRMCs and increasing the DRRM budgets.

On gender concerns, the BRP has not shown significant progress. But it has created conditions for greater inroads in the future.

## 5.2. CONCLUSIONS

The design of the project identified quite a number of objectives. However, all of these objectives were assumed as “indicative and depend(ent) on further assessments and availability of funding support.” The implementers eventually trimmed the objectives to bare essentials. To recapitulate, the planned outputs are the following:

| Component  | Minimum Targets/Indicators  |
|--|---|
| 1. Housing and Infrastructure Support                              | • Water and electricity connection to 1,000 existing core shelter units   |
|  | • 140 new permanent shelter construction; ESA and CFW/FFW for Ondoy and Santi victims   |
|  | • Gender concerns in the ownership of houses and land integrated  |
|  | • Improved resettlement and habitats  |
|  | • Setting up 5 to 10 building resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices  |
| 2. Livelihood Support  | • Creation of livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors  |
|  | • Gender concerns in women’s participation in livelihood programs integrated  |
|  | • Upgrading assets and skills of the people for increasing productivity   |
|  | • Increased access to finance for starting up small businesses  |
| 3. Capacity Building and Risk Reduction                            | • DRRM Plans prepared, adopted and implemented by community members   |
|  | • 100 women trained in disaster preparedness for all hazards  |
|  | • Multi-hazard (typhoons, volcanoes, floods, landslides, earthquakes) risk assessment maps and community response plans for 25 communities  |
|  | • A community-based early warning system set up in all the communities most prone to typhoons and volcanic hazards  |
|  | • Greater household preparedness for disasters  |
| 4. Information Management, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communications | • 2 “fly away” communications kits to support rapid inter-agency needs assessment teams deployed to assess new emergency situations   |
|  | • Enhanced tracking and coordination of early recovery efforts in Bicol, as indicated by capacity for immediate access to relevant information, effective knowledge management, and people participation. |

## SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The project has achieved generally satisfactory results, with some few exceptions.

## Project Outputs

For Component 1, construction of 140 new houses was completed. Targets for water and electricity connection were surpassed by 110 percent, benefiting over a hundred households more.

Complementation with DSWD programs and those of other agencies was some of the facilitating factors for BRP. These programs included the CSAP, “Food for work” and “Cash for work.” Some NGOs also donated grants for house construction.

The project has completed construction of 7 out of 8 multi-purpose facilities. One of the 8, whose construction is on-going as of August 2011, is expected to be completed by the first week of September 2011. The completed facilities are being used not only as resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices but also for various purposes—health centers, training venues, evacuation centers, etc.

Despite a number of implementation and O & M issues, the project has contributed to improved resettlement and habitats in project sites.

For Component 2, the SEA K and TESDA trainings have contributed to improved living conditions of beneficiaries. However, 2 BCCD-managed projects hardly took off the ground.

The component benefited at least 473 individual beneficiaries. The TESDA trainings enabled the participants to gain technical or vocational skills that boosted either their chances for employment or the viability of putting up their own micro-enterprises/self-employment.

The SEA K program allowed beneficiaries to access loans at borrower-friendly terms. It helped improve the living conditions of borrowers.

Despite its constraints, the BRP has, to a significant extent, created livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors, and has increased access to finance for starting up small businesses.

Components 3 and 4 yielded concrete results. But delays in procurement of needed equipment prevented timely implementation and complete delivery of training modules.

Under Component 3, geo-hazard mapping and assessment was complete, while 6 pilot CBDRRM trainings have been conducted.

The geo-hazard mapping and assessment included 1:10,000 scale geo-hazard maps for the three cities of Iriga, Legazpi and Sorsogon (still on-going), and a 1:50,000 scale geo-hazard maps for 9 municipalities with a one-day training. Conducted by the MGB, the 1:50,000 geo-hazard mapping and assessment trainings enabled the participants to learn and understand the technical elements of geo-hazard maps. The trainings benefited 828 participants coming from 374 barangays.

The CBDRRM trainings have been conducted in 6 barangays. The training modules covered key areas on the PDRRM Law (RA 10121), overview of disaster management, Family

Disaster Preparedness and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Participatory Community Disaster Risk Assessment (Hazard Assessment and Mapping), Early Warning and Communication Protocol, Community Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Planning, among other topics and sub-topics. Part of the training design was for the participants to gain proficiency in using Early Warning Systems, but they were unable to go through an EWS exercise because the needed equipment has yet to be procured.

Feedback from community members through interviews revealed that the CBDRRM trainings have raised the capacity of barangays to plan and implement their DRRM systems. The training enabled them to formulate contingency plans, organize their respective BDRRMCs, and facilitate procurement of needed equipment.

High rates of participation were reported and, as in core shelter construction, this has been facilitated by DSWD's "Food-for-training" incentives.

Participants in both geo-hazard mapping and assessment as well as CBDRRM trainings were composed of barangay officials as well as sectoral representatives at the local level. Thirty percent of all participants (or more than 300 individuals) were women.

Key activities completed under Component 4 included the following: Documentation of Best Practices in CBDRRM, procurement of communications equipment and software, and training for UN Agencies and national government agencies on the UN Emergency Communications System.

### **Project Management and Complementation**

The BRP was a collaboration among the DSWD, NEDA, DOLE, DENR, LGUs, UN agencies, INGOs, among other government and non-government agencies. The DENR, through MGB, and DOLE, through TESDA, were involved in project implementation, specifically under Components 3 and 2, respectively. The other agencies performed oversight/advisory functions through participation in NPAC meetings. The Belgian Government and Habitat for Humanity provided additional funding for BRP under Component 1.

Project implementation was facilitated by complementation among DSWD programs and those with the TESDA, MGB, NEDA and LGUs. These programs included the CSAP, SEA K and Food-Cash for Work (DSWD), geo-hazard mapping and assessment (MGB), skills trainings (TESDA), inter-agency coordination (NEDA). LGUs either created or strengthened their DRRM units in support of BRP activities.

### **Cross-cutting Issues**

Gains towards mainstreaming gender concerns yielded a modest mark. Among other indicators, house ownership shows women being awarded with 31 percent of Certificates of Ownership. On TESDA and DRRM trainings, 37 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of participants were women.

On community participation and empowerment, progress in project sites differed from one community to another. Some communities have demonstrated increased capacity to meaningfully participate in various stages of managing projects, others remained passive claimants of project benefits.

### **Efficiency**

The project served a total of at least 1,272 households and 600 barangays. One hundred forty of the total households received funding support in the total amount of Php 20 million, at a cost per household of Php 145,000. The budget for water and electricity connection was Php 15 million at Php 16,135 per household. Actual accomplishment exceeded the planned target by 110 percent. Target was 1,000 households, those who actually benefited reached at total of 1,132 households. This in effect reduced the cost per beneficiary to Php 13,369.

When all 8 multi-purpose facilities (MPFs) are completed, they will benefit at least 458 households, at a cost of Php 9,000 per beneficiary. The MPFs, however, have positive externalities. All residents within the community, and not only BRP beneficiaries, could benefit from MPFs, thus their actual number of beneficiaries must be much higher.

Livelihood assistance reached and served a total of 458 household beneficiaries. Total cost was Php 3.8 million, or a per capita cost of Php 8,400. Per capita cost for TESDA trainings was higher at Php 10,600 compared to SEA K at Php 5,000.

The capacity building component benefited at least 600 barangays. With a total cost of Php 5.4 million, the cost per beneficiary was Php 9,000.

Project management accounted for 12 percent of total project cost. This is low compared to industry standards, which could be as high as 25 percent.

### **Sustainability**

Increase in LGU budgets for DRRM, project ownership by communities and improved capacity to plan and manage projects within the NASAs, are some of the key indications that project achievements will be sustained beyond BRP's implementation period.

LGUs have increased their annual allocations for DRRM. To complement this, the DRRM activities of the BRP are part of the regular programs of agencies like the MGB, which further raise the chances of their being sustained. TESDA and DSWD's SEA K do the same to the livelihood component.

The gradual process of capacity building for the NASA and LGUs favored project sustainability, along with long-term maintenance of facilities that have already been put up.

### **IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

- **Delays** in implementation affected the timely completion of planned activities. Under component 1 (Housing and Infrastructure Support), issues like sub-standard materials and unavailable meters and transformers caused delays in electrification of sites. Non-

electrification also hampered the completion of two water systems in San Vicente, Camarines Norte.

Delays in completion of MPFs in 2 sites (San Vicente and Libmanan) resulted from inability of implementing LGUs to provide counterpart contributions.

Under component 2, delays in release of funds for TESDA prevented the earlier conduct of livelihood and skills development trainings.

Organizational issues at the community level and bureaucratic protocol at the local and national government levels made it difficult for project management to resolve the issues that caused the delays. Layers of authority filtered the flow of communications, and gave rise to a phalanx of officials that needed to review and sign documents. Compounding these constraints were the elections in 2010. Another round of orientation and training (especially for DRRM) needed to be conducted for newly elected local officials. At the national level, MOAs among DSWD, TESDA, and MGB needed to be reviewed and amended following the change of leadership at these offices. Procurement of needed goods, works and consultancy services was on hold while the required documents were being reviewed.

All these had an effect of debasing efficiency and slowing down implementation not only for the housing and livelihood components but also with respect to components 3 and 4, such as in the procurement of equipment. At worst, the dysfunctions had led to the unnecessary dissipation of resources, along with strained relations among implementing partners, as in the case of the NGO-managed livelihood projects. There is something to be learned about how the DSWD and the BCCD played their roles as implementing partners. There was lack of consultation and coordination. And when there was an attempt to communicate, the time it took to get through and provoke action was long.

- **Site development** of some relocation areas needs enhancements. These are the sites where drainage systems are absent or waste disposal facilities are inadequate. They are at risk of encountering hygiene and sanitation problems. A related concern is the need to equip the NASA with technical, financial and organizational capacity for operation and maintenance (O & M) of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. In particular, water systems that source water wells dug within the vicinity of the sites require greater amounts of maintenance.

Related to the physical attributes of the sites is tenurial security of the land on which the houses are built. Concern over it has been raised in lots provided by the private sector.

- **Constraints in the livelihood component** minimized its reach and impact, either due to lack of resources or untimeliness of intervention. The need for more livelihood opportunities resonated throughout the sites, and further indicated by relatively high drop out rates.

## EMERGING IMPACTS

### Building Communities

The project has helped beneficiaries to worry less on calamities and focus more on earning a living. From a high of 45 percent in 2009, those who considered themselves without gainful occupation dropped to 40 percent in 2011.

The project gave the NASAs, LGUs and IPs opportunities to gain learning-by-doing experiences. For the NASAs in particular, they managed their own activities, made their own decisions on how to procure their housing materials or disburse funds. They are a work in progress—some have reached a high level of empowerment while others have not—and the challenge of operating and maintaining communal facilities like water, drainage and sanitation in the future should be high on their (NASA and project partners) agenda.

The key indicators of the NASA being sustainable consist of their being able to gain the capacity to address their own organization issues, gain skills to operate and maintain their facilities, and continually linked with project partners for access to social services and livelihood opportunities. These are the means by which they could fully recover their normal lives. When these are achieved, the number of absentee beneficiaries is likely to be reduced.

### Improved Living Conditions

Forty percent of respondents think their living conditions improved compared to last year, while 19 percent think they were worse off. The comparison between now and 3 years ago is basically the same, except that there were less—16 percent—who thought their living conditions have become worse.

### LGU Buy-in

Farther afield, the LGUs have demonstrated increased awareness in DRRM and acted on it by fortifying their DRRMCs and increasing their DRRM budgets.

### Gender

On gender concerns, the BRP has not shown significant progress. But it has created conditions for greater inroads for gender sensitivity in the future.

## REVIEW OF PROJECT AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

To recapitulate, the extent to which the BRP has achieved its objectives can be summarized as follows:

- Objective 1: To complement the on-going recovery efforts in the Bicol region.

The BRP has assisted at least 1,200 families in 6 provinces in Bicol acquire decent homes with WASH and electricity facilities. At least 380 barangays benefited from capacity enhancement trainings on DRRM.

- Objective 2: To assist families and communities currently experiencing difficulty in regaining normal lives.

At least 640 families have availed themselves of either livelihoods skills training from TESDA or livelihood financial assistance from DSWD. The 24 NASAs involved in project implementation have also gained learning-by-doing experiences and have developed organizational capacities in managing community projects.

- Objective 3: To implement a disaster preparedness and mitigation program in partnership with the Government and other UN Agencies.

Initial batches of training participants from local governments and the DSWD gained knowledge and skills on DRRM through the project's CBDRRM and UNDSS capacity-building interventions. Aside from the DSWD and the UN Agencies, the technical assistance providers for the capacity building component of the BRP included the DENR through the MGB, NDRMMC and DND-OCD.

- Objective 4: To establish tracking and coordination mechanisms for the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs on early recovery efforts and future emergencies.

Acquisition of mobile communications equipment and training of IT staff from partner agencies enhanced the capacity of UN Agencies and national government agencies like the DSWD and DND to prepare for, track and monitor emergency situations in any given area. The project has also produced a knowledge management base of DRRM good practices.

With the above findings, this report has addressed the following evaluation objectives:

- Assess the contributions of the BRP towards the achievement of intended outcomes/outputs, and if not, determine whether there has been progress made towards their achievement;
- Assess the effective and efficient use of the BRP's resources in achieving the outputs and outcomes;
- Analyze factors that influenced the achievement of results and assess clear links among project outcomes, outputs and activities;
- Assess the relevance and effectiveness of the project's partnership strategies and identify innovative project strategies, methodologies and approaches;
- Draw up lessons learned, innovative practices, cross-cutting issues and recommendations on appropriate project strategies to improve future programming on early recovery/recovery;
- Determine national and local capacities developed and the level of participation of stakeholders in the achievement of the outcomes/outputs;
- Identify challenges in implementation and management and determine effectiveness of actions taken.

### 5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

To help stakeholders resolve the foregoing issues, either for the present project or in its replication/up-scaling, the report recommends the following:



## Summary of recommendations

Table below presents the recommendations to address the issues/lessons learned:

**Table 9. Summary of Recommendations**

| Issues/Lessons Learned   | Recommendations  | Next Steps   |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Delays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many layers of bureaucracy and strained levels of coordination</li> <li>Low absorptive capacity (NASA-LGU)</li> <li>Slow delivery of counterpart contributions (LGU)</li> <li>Procurement problems</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint RD as Project Director</li> <li>DSWD TA for NASA and LGUs</li> <li>Site selection validation process to include criterion of LGU capacity to provide counterpart on time and ensure that site is free of disputes (as in case of Sto. Domingo)</li> <li>Proc plan part of design</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct legal and management research</li> <li>Implementation of sustainability plan</li> <li>Develop and implement Project Operations Manual</li> <li>Ensure review of detailed implementation plan that include procurement plan</li> </ul> |
| 2. Deficient site Development  | Ensure complete design to include WASH /SPHERE standards   | Include in Project Operations Manual and ensure compliance   |
| 3. Low NASA O & M capacity   | Include in DSWD and LGU Technical Assistance Plan  | Implement Sustainability Plan  |
| 4. Gender Concerns   | For DSWD to develop Gender Mainstreaming Manual for field implementors   | Develop manual   |

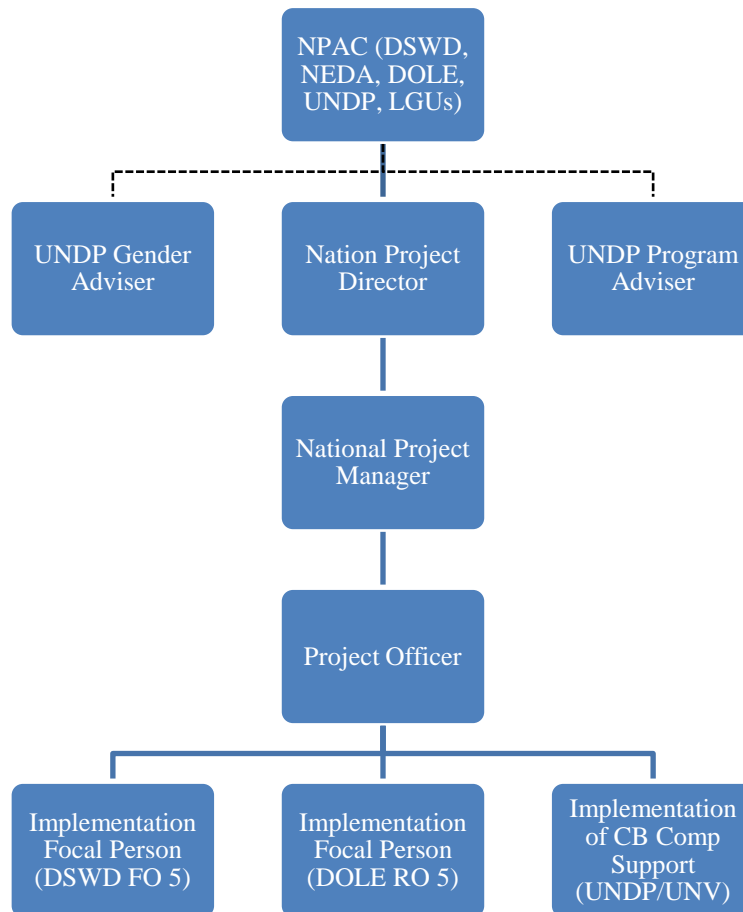
## Specific recommendations for each sector/implementing partner:

- For the IPs
  - On project design, there is a need to explore partnership strategies that would delimit the choice of project sites from existing CSAPs to other modalities (such as the Community Mortgage Program and other socialized housing schemes) where the LGUs and even the private sector could take the lead as IP.
  - On encouraging LGU participation, there is also a need to review the project's organization structure, where representatives of Provincial Governors could be reconstituted from being a Provincial Advisory Committee members to being regular members of the National Project Advisory Committee (NPAC).

- Also on project design, aside from specific targets with universally-accepted indicators, project design must include a detailed implementation schedule and procurement plan. The Philippine Procurement Law has established minimum lengths of time within which each a procurement process is undertaken. Lead time for procurement must be included in the project documents.
- Delays are symptoms of flaws in the systems. For example, project proposals for TESDA were submitted in November 27, 2009. It took 1 year (November 26, 2010) for the DSWD and TESDA to sign the MOA; and another 5 months (April 2011) for the funds to be released from TESDA Central Office to TESDA Regional Office No. 5. TESDA trainings started in May 2011.

There is a need to re-structure the divisions/offices/units within the DSWD, both at the regional and central offices, that are tasked with projects where several government and non-government agencies are partners. Simply because many “authorities” are involved, piles of documents need to be passed around through which the regular routes are bound to choke. The aim of the re-structuring is to create alternative routes for projects like the BRP. For these reasons there is a need to assess the viability of appointing the DSWD Regional Director as Project Director where a project is limited to a single region like Bicol, and for project funds to be directly released to the implementing Field Office either as cash advances, direct payments or reimbursements. For BRP-like projects that cover multiple-regions, cutting the bureaucratic layers at the central office to barest of essentials may be considered. In any event, the central offices of partner agencies like the DSWD and DOLE should be represented in the NPAC.

- Chanelling more funds for SEA K is a tempting proposition. It deserves to be looked into.
- The criteria and processes for selection of beneficiaries not only for relocation sites but also for LGUs need to be reviewed and backed by consensus from implementing partners.



**Figure 11. Recommended Project Organization Structure**

- For the LGUs
  - More-than-average successfully-implemented project sites, such as in Labo (Camarines Norte) and San Pascual (Masbate), benefited from active participation—through timely release of counterpart contributions and close monitoring of and administrative support for project activities—by the concerned LGUs. There is therefore a need for the LGUs to take more active roles in project management and to invest more in the project (as shown, for example, by greater allocations for DRRM in their annual budgets).
  - There is a need for the LGUs to consider and pro-actively engage in land banking and socialized housing entrepreneurial forays for their indigent and calamity-hit constituents in the future.
  - There is a need to immediately update the CLUPs that would integrate the geo-hazard maps developed through BRP and serve as basis for enforcement of zoning ordinances. All environmentally critical areas should be off limits to human habitation and where settlements exist, a comprehensive clearing and relocation plan should be formulated and implemented.

- For existing relocation sites with land tenure issues, the LGUs must initiate action to resolve them. Drop out rates are not only a function of lack of livelihood opportunities in the area but also lack of security over the land on which their houses are built.
- With assistance from the DSWD, the MSWDO should sustain its provision of support for the organizational development and capacity building needs of the NASA.
- For the NASAs
  - There is a need for the NASAs to establish their links with government and non-government agencies for technical and financial assistance that would ensure a continuous process of capacity building. Raising the capability of the NASA and barangay governments to effectively operate and maintain the facilities is important. Each type of water system (eg pump-driven or gravity-fed), as well as the MPFs and sanitation facilities (eg drainage) requires different sets of technical O & M skills. The need for water treatment is equally important. Imposing user charges is indicated.
  - To ensure that sanitation is maintained in relocation sites, drainage and waste disposal facilities must be integrated into the work program for site development.

## 6. LESSONS LEARNED

### CHALLENGES IN COMMUNITY BUILDING

#### **Looking for livelihood**

Many people in relocation sites go back to the place from where they originated—to earn a living. After all their farms, unlike the farmers, were not relocated. Some of them commute daily to and from their farms. Some travel by foot. There are also those who live in the farms during week days, returning to relocation sites during week ends. And there are those who allowed relatives to take their places in the relocation sites, in search of livelihood somewhere else. Thus, to make relocation sites work, livelihood opportunities must not be too wanting. In the case of BRP, 11 percent of respondents did not own the houses they lived in. This means the original beneficiaries have gone farming, or fishing, somewhere else.

#### **Looking for coordination and support**

Standard procedures in the way bureaucracies like the DSWD operate are often unresponsive to the needs of projects where many agencies are involved as partners. These projects have large and more-than-the-usual-crowd of publics. In view of the delays in procurement and the botched BCCD projects, the protocol within the bureaucracies for communication, coordination, monitoring and feedbacking needs to be adjusted and refined. A necessary condition for such adjustment would be a keen appreciation by all personnel within the bureaucracy to understand what the project or projects are all about.

Still in relation to the BCCD projects, the practice of providing funds for livelihood as loans needs to be reviewed. These are welfare cases and some cost components—like trainings—are non-income earning. There is a need to balance the ends of sustainability with those of social leveling and financial viability.

### FACILITATING FACTORS

- In-house programs within the DSWD, TESDA, MGB and OCD complemented project activities and generated synergy of outputs.
- LGU participation in terms of providing counterpart contribution and Also a facilitating factor in San Pascual, Masbate, was the experience gained from implementing KALAH! a poverty-reduction project that applies community-driven development processes.

### CONSTRAINING FACTORS

- The elections in 2010 derailed project activities. MOAs needed to be reviewed and amended, adversely affecting procurement of goods and services, among other things. Also, newly-elected officials at the local level needed a fresh round of orientation on the project.
- Typhoon, flooding, and threats of volcanic eruption that frequently hit Bicol during the implementation period forced suspension of project activities, contributing to the delays.

### GOOD PRACTICES

On the positive side, good practices can be learned from the experience in Guisican, Labo, Camarines Norte. These are:

- Efficient core shelter construction enabled beneficiaries to generate savings and use them to construct house extension. In some cases, core shelters needed extra budget due to different locations (eg, filling materials are needed and therefore more expenses). Those who had excess housing materials offered help to those who needed the more materials.
- Electricity connection was facilitated by the Barangay Government. The LGU requested CANORECO, the power distributor in the area, to conduct in one setting a membership seminar for all 40 members at the site. All documentary requirements were processed in one day and everybody saved expenses on transportation and other needs.

### FOUR-OF-FIVE RATING

Despite the problems it encountered, the BRP as a whole has made a difference in the lives of people, particularly for the beneficiaries of relocation sites and the LGUs. Community feedback had indicated that implementors from the DSWD and UNDP had performed very well. In the survey, respondents gave the implementors a rating of 8 (plus or minus) in a scale of 1-10 for their performance; interview results on project performance ranged from a low of 3-of-5 to a high of 5-of-5. Clearly, the BRP had a positive impact on its publics and projects of its kind should merit greater support from stakeholders in the future.

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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX A—TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR BRP EVALUATION

### ANNEX B—RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

| <b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Program Results and Resource Framework:</b><br>PHL_OUTCOME44: Key Actors are better able to prevent, manage and resolve conflict, respond to crisis and post crisis situations and build an enabling policy environment for sustainable peace and human security   |  |   |                      |   |
|---|--|---|----------------------|---|
| <b>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</b> SL4.2: Recovery  |  |   |                      |   |
| <b>Partnership Strategy:</b> Implementation of this programme would be undertaken through partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), UN agencies, International and National NGOs, National Government and Local Government Units, Civil Society groups, and the Private Sector.   |  |   |                      |   |
| <b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</b> Early Recovery Programme for the Typhoon-Affected Bicol Region of the Philippines   |  |   |                      |   |
| Intended Outputs  | Output Targets <sup>9</sup><br>(Two Year Program)  | Indicative Activities   | Responsible Parties  | Inputs  |
| <b>Output 1</b><br>Supportive services for shelter development and social and community infrastructure provided to typhoon-affected families in the Bicol Region<br><br>Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of hazard-resistant houses reconstructed/repai red</li> <li>▪ No. of reconstructed/ repaired houses and land co-owned by women</li> <li>▪ No. of HH that benefited from various services provided under the programme</li> <li>▪ <i>Hectares of Land Set up for expansion of settlements (Existing relocation /resettlement sites in identified</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the houses in the selected 10 communities reconstructed / repaired</li> <li>• Land banks/Security of tenure for land occupancy set up in all the communities for expansion of settlements</li> <li>• <b>Targeted</b> social and community infrastructure in these communities restored</li> <li>• Gender concerns in the ownership of houses and land integrated</li> <li>• Hazard-resistant construction</li> <li>• Maximum outreach of information on hazard-resistant construction at the local level</li> <li>• Database for individual beneficiary households benefited under the program</li> </ul> | 1.1 Complementary and supportive shelter services to 10 selected communities.<br>1.2 Advocacy of land use policy for increasing access to land and improving rural habitats.<br>1.3 Support to the repairs, restoration, and upgrading of civic and community infrastructure in 10 selected communities.<br>1.4 Establishing direct relationship with 50 women's self-help groups and seeking their participation in shelter program. Easy access to civic amenities and community infrastructure<br>1.5 Provision of technical experts such as resettlement planners, architects, and structural engineers<br>1.6 Organization of 10 training and orientation programs and workshops in building practices | DSWD, IOM, LGUs, UNV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grants</li> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• National Consultants/ Contracted Services</li> <li>• National Consultants (TA)</li> <li>• Travel</li> <li>• Information Technology Equipment</li> <li>• Rental &amp; Maintenance – Premises</li> <li>• Miscellaneous Expenses</li> </ul> |

<sup>9</sup> Output targets are indicative and depend on further assessments and availability of funding support.

|   |  |  |                            |  |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| <p><b>provinces tapped for expansion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of social and community infra restored</li> <li>Database of beneficiaries covered by the UN early recovery program</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved resettlement and habitats</li> </ul>   | <p>1.7 Setting up 5 to 10 building resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices</p> <p>1.8 Assistance to the Government for collecting and managing information on assistance provided to affected households in the community</p> <p>1.9 Monitoring system for the beneficiaries covered by the UN early recovery program</p>   |                            |  |
| <p><b>Output 2</b><br/>Viable livelihood activities developed and implemented benefiting typhoon families in the Bicol Region</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of individuals (men and women) with viable farm and non-farm livelihood activities</li> <li>No. of individuals with upgraded assets and skills</li> <li>No. of women participating/engaged in microfinance and micro-enterprise activities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of Livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors</li> <li>Gender concerns in women's participation in livelihood programs integrated</li> <li>Upgrading assets and skills of the people for increasing productivity</li> <li>Increased access to finance for starting up small businesses</li> <li>Focus on women as micro-entrepreneurs and economic actors</li> <li>Livelihood programs conducted in these communities</li> </ul> | <p>2.1 Organization of training programs, improving access to microfinance and youth scholarships for 5,600 families</p> <p>2.2 Introducing multi-cropping strategies through setting up of 12 nurseries, distribution of seeds and seedlings, and organization of training programs to about 1,000 beneficiaries</p> <p>2.3 Possible replacement of boats and equipment (2,700 beneficiaries), provision of tilapia fingerlings (350 beneficiaries), repair and upgrading of the tilapia hatchery system, repair of public hatchery facilities, rehabilitation of seaweed production systems (840 beneficiaries), and rehabilitation of shellfish farms (330 beneficiaries).</p> <p>2.4 Complimentary support training in activities related to tourism and hospitality sectors, provision of skills in computer and electronics, repairs and maintenance of consumer durable</p> | <p>DSWD, FAO, ILO, UNV</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractual Services</li> <li>Grants</li> <li>National Consultants (TA)</li> <li>Equipment and Furniture</li> <li>Information Technology Equipment</li> <li>Rental &amp; Maintenance – Premises</li> <li>Rental &amp; Maintenance of Other Equipment</li> <li>Travel</li> <li>Miscellaneous Expenses</li> </ul> |



|   |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
|   |  | <p>(1,000 beneficiaries)</p> <p>2.5 Technical assistance for placement and marketing services</p> <p>2.6 Formation of 100 self-help groups, provision of training, and tie-up with microfinance institutions for creating livelihood opportunities among women</p> <p>2.7 Support to the partner implementing agencies for implementing livelihood programs in 10 selected communities through skill training, financial arrangement with banks and microfinance institutions, support placements and marketing activities; 1000 beneficiaries to be assisted.</p>  |  |  |
| <p><b>Output 3</b><br/>Capacities of the local government and UN agencies on disaster preparedness and mitigation enhanced</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of multi-hazard risk assessment maps and community response plans formulated and adopted</li> <li>▪ No. community-based early warning system set-up and operating in the selected communities</li> <li>▪ Disaster Risk Insurance Program pilot-tested in 5 communities (subject to further study to determine applicability to the program)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-hazard (typhoons, volcanoes, floods, landslides, earthquakes) risk assessment maps and community response plans for 25 communities.</li> <li>• A community-based early warning system set up in all the communities most prone to typhoons and volcanic hazards</li> <li>• Greater household preparedness for disasters</li> <li>• A Disaster Risk Insurance Program at the level of Local Government and households</li> <li>• Enhanced capacities of local governments, CSOs/NGOs and UNDP and UN agencies on disaster</li> </ul> | <p>3.1 Multi-hazard risk assessments for 10 Barangays developed as an input to community-level preparedness plans</p> <p>3.2 Development of Evacuation and Contingency Plans, and Health and Sanitation Plans for 10 Barangays</p> <p>3.3 Increased women's participation in disaster risk reduction programs; at least 100 women community volunteers for disaster response</p> <p>3.4 Education on/Educational Material for Disaster Preparedness for all the municipal schools in the Bicol region</p> <p>3.5 Developing micro-insurance programs for five communities on a pilot basis</p> <p>3.6 Capacity development activities on disaster preparedness and mitigation</p> | <p>NDCC/R<br/>DCC,<br/>PDCCs,<br/>LGUs,<br/>NGOs/<br/>CSOs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractual Services</li> <li>• International Consultants (TA)</li> <li>• Local Consultants (TA)</li> <li>• Travel</li> <li>• Maintenance of Equipment</li> <li>• Miscellaneous Expenses</li> </ul> |

|   |  |  |           |   |
|---|--|--|-----------|---|
|   | preparedness and mitigation  |  |           |   |
| <b>Output 4</b><br>Tracking and coordination system on early recovery strengthened<br><br>Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Early recovery tracking and coordination system in place and operational</li> <li>▪ No. of partners regularly updated on the progress and status of early recovery efforts in the Bicol Region</li> <li>▪ Knowledge Management Strategy and Knowledge Management Plan</li> <li>▪ No. of knowledge management products</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced coordination among and response of UN agencies in humanitarian relief efforts as well as coordination with partner development and government agencies/units and CSOs/NGOs</li> <li>• Improved flow of communication with all the partners and media</li> <li>• Development and adoption of tracking and coordination system on early recovery efforts in the Bicol Region</li> <li>• Knowledge-building and sharing about Early Recovery</li> <li>• Setting up a Community of Practice in Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction</li> </ul> | 4.1. Support to activities of UNRC Office and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) including management of flow of information for the early recovery program, preparation of media briefs, updating of website<br><br>4.2 Development and adoption of tracking and coordination system on early recovery efforts in the Bicol Region<br><br>4.3 Development of a Knowledge Management Strategy and Knowledge Management Plan for sharing the learning and experience of these interventions. Appraisal of Knowledge Gaps and Needs in the context of Early Recovery Program. Identification and Establishment of a Community of Practice.<br><br>4.4 Anchoring Knowledge Management to the Program Activities in the Early Recovery Program through Workshops, Discussion Groups, Training Programs, Review Meetings, and Blogs. Organization of at least 10 training programs and workshops.<br><br>4.5 Development of Knowledge Management Products: Guidelines, Toolkits, Brochures, Concept Papers, Interactive website, and Training Literature. | DSWD, UNV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Consultants</li> <li>• Local Consultants</li> <li>• Program Team</li> <li>• Information Technology Equipment</li> <li>• Consultants for Development of Literature</li> <li>• Travel</li> <li>• Miscellaneous Expenses</li> </ul> |

## ANNEX C—PLACES VISITED AND PERSONS INTERVIEWED

| <b>Date</b>   | <b>Place/s</b>                           | <b>Person/s Interviewed</b>   |
|---------------|--|---|
| June 11, 2011 | Sto. Domingo, Albay                      | Ms. Olive Guaves<br>MSWDO, LGU Sto. Domingo   |
|               | San Andres, Sto. Domingo, Albay          | Ms. Salve Buen<br>Secretary, NASA<br>Ms. Marilyn Feguro<br>President, NASA<br>Survey Respondents                                    |
| June 12, 2011 | Anislag, Daraga, Albay                   | Hon. Alwen Nimo<br>Punong Barangay<br>Salvacion Mediavillo<br>Secretary<br>Survey Respondents                                       |
| June 13, 2011 | Guinobatan, Albay                        | Hon. Linda Gonzalez<br>Mayor<br>Ms. Irene Barbero<br>BRP Focal Persons<br>Survey Respondents  |
|               | Ligao City, Albay                        |   |
| June 14, 2011 | Tuboran, Ligao City, Albay               | Igmidio Fabricio<br>MDRRMC Asst Coordinator<br>Jodelyn Villanueva<br>Beneficiary<br>Mr. Santayana<br>OIC MPDC<br>Survey Respondents |
|               | Guinobatan, Albay                        |   |
| June 15, 2011 | Polangui, Albay                          | Arlene Dayao<br>Supervising Geologist, MGB  |
|               | MGB, Region 5, Legazpi City, Albay       |   |
| June 16, 2011 | Albay Provincial Government Legazpi City | Ms Norie Tardecilla<br>MSWDO<br>Enrico R. Asibur<br>PDO 1, MPDO<br>Mr. Sabas Castaneda<br>NASA President<br>Survey Respondents      |
|               | Iriga City                               |   |
| June 17, 2011 | Libmanan, Camarines Sur                  | Ms. Emilia Angeles<br>MSWDO<br>Abel Belga<br>NASA President<br>Survey Respondents   |
|               | San Vicente, Camarines Norte             |   |
|               | Fabrica, San Vicente, Camarines Norte    | Alvin Pajares<br>NASA President<br>Irene Evangelista<br>NASA Treasurer<br>Susan Laral<br>NASA Secretary<br>Survey Respondents       |
|               | Calabagas, San Vicente, Camarines Norte  |   |
|               | Basud, Camarines Norte                   | Ms. Sonia Agna<br>SWO 1<br>Rosalie Lopez<br>MPDC  |

|                       |                                    |   |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| June 18, 2011         | Labo, Camarines Norte              | Survey Respondents<br>Ms. Lorelei Villanueva<br>MSWDO   |
|                       | Guisican, Labo, Camarines Norte    | Hon. Wilfredo Endionila<br>Brgy Chair<br>Mr. Romeo Samosa<br>NASA President   |
|                       | San Antonio, Labo, Camarines Norte | Survey Respondents<br>Lilia Cana<br>Brgy Kagawad  |
| June 19, 2011         | Mantabog, Vinzons, Camarines Norte | Survey Respondents<br>Ms. Evelyn Acal<br>NASA President<br>Ms. Salvacion Badiola<br>NASA Member   |
|                       |                                    | Survey Respondents<br>Hon. Job Willard Rivera<br>Municipal Mayor  |
|                       |                                    | Hon. Freddie A. Magtangob, Punong<br>Barangay, Sta. Elena, Virac, Catanduanes<br>Benedicto Togano, Municipal Administrator,<br>Virac, Catanduanes   |
| June 20, 2011         | San Pascual, Masbate               | Hon. Nelson Vargas, Punong Barangay,<br>Danicop, Virac, Catanduanes   |
| June 21, 2011         | Virac, Catanduanes                 | Ruby L. Desolo, Executive Director, BCCD<br>Beverly Dycoco, Program Supervisor, BCCD<br>Mayra M. Gaveria, Finance Officer<br>Nessa Sibulo, Project Officer, BRP   |
| June 22, 2011         | Daraga, Albay                      | Mr. Cedric Daep, APSEMO, Office of the<br>Governor, Province of Albay<br>Group discussion: Ronald Supat (Punong<br>Barangay), Juan Ortiz (Barangay Kagawad),<br>Maritess Abellana<br>(Barangay Secretary) |
| June 23, 2011         | Legazpi, Albay; Manito, Albay      | Mrs. Jose Hubilla, President, Boton NASA<br>Ma. Lynna Esguerra, Member, Boton SEA K<br>Nestor Villegas, Secretary, NASA   |
| June 24, 2011         | Boton, Casiguran, Sorsogon         | Anthony Villanueva, Programme Associate<br>Alma Evangelista, Porfolio Manager<br>Renaud Meyer, Country Representative   |
| September 1 & 5, 2011 | UNDP Country Office, Makati        |   |

## ANNEX D—MASTERLIST OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

| No. | Province | Municipality | Barangay      | Code    |    | Name                |
|-----|----------|--------------|---------------|---------|----|---------------------|
| 1   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 1  | Leonida Macasinag   |
| 2   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 2  | Rosita Llames       |
| 3   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 3  | Enriquetta Ador     |
| 4   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 4  | Milagros Narito     |
| 5   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 5  | Carmelita Mejillano |
| 6   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 6  | Sally Barcenas      |
| 7   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 7  | Ernesto Mancera     |
| 8   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 8  | Ligaya Majadillas   |
| 9   | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 9  | Gemmalyn Saragosa   |
| 10  | Albay    | Daraga       | Anislag       | DAR ANI | 10 | Shiela Austria      |
| 11  | Albay    | Manito       | Kavit         | MAN KAB | 1  | Lolita Dayson       |
| 12  | Albay    | Manito       | Kavit         | MAN KAB | 2  | Carlos Daz          |
| 13  | Albay    | Manito       | Kavit         | MAN KAB | 3  | Lilibeth Arabaca    |
| 14  | Albay    | Manito       | Kavit         | MAN KAB | 4  | Maricel Arabaca     |
| 15  | Albay    | Manito       | Kavit         | MAN KAB | 5  | Carmelita Daen      |
| 16  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 1  | Mario Bagamasbad    |
| 17  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 2  | Flora Reyteran      |
| 18  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 3  | Zenaida Ocfemia     |
| 19  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 4  | Joseph delos Santos |
| 20  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 5  | Rhodeta Pertes      |
| 21  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 6  | Rogelio Cayetano    |
| 22  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 7  | Lolita Mirasol      |
| 23  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 8  | Jose Pineda Jr      |
| 24  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 9  | Rowena Manara       |
| 25  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 10 | Manny Castillo      |
| 26  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 11 | Lea Tagudin         |
| 27  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 12 | Saturnina Diaz      |
| 28  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 13 | Nelly Juarez        |
| 29  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 14 | Jacqueline Laguna   |
| 30  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 15 | Norelie Oguis       |
| 31  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 16 | Melvin Llaneta      |
| 32  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 17 | Rosito Nasol        |
| 33  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 18 | Teresa Realubit     |
| 34  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 19 | Editha Pertes       |
| 35  | Albay    | Pio Duran    | Caratagan     | PIO CAR | 20 | Gloria Palma        |
| 36  | Albay    | Polangui     | Itaran        | POL ITA | 1  | Myrna Loyola        |
| 37  | Albay    | Polangui     | Itaran        | POL ITA | 2  | Janice B. Mora      |
| 38  | Albay    | Tabaco       | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 1  | Alex Ranosa         |
| 39  | Albay    | Tabaco       | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 2  | Ernesto Almonte     |

|    |         |             |               |         |    |                      |
|----|---------|-------------|---------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 40 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 3  | Daisy Bien           |
| 41 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 4  | L Brusola            |
| 42 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 5  | Eden Celis           |
| 43 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 6  | Russel Serit         |
| 44 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 7  | Ma Maydbra Bulan     |
| 45 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 8  | Mila Banayon         |
| 46 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 9  | Emma Butial          |
| 47 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 10 | Alfredo Fullero      |
| 48 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 11 | Estrella Lilot       |
| 49 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 12 | Lesar Bongalbal      |
| 50 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 13 | Lina Badao           |
| 51 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 14 | Unnamed              |
| 52 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 15 | Unnamed              |
| 53 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 16 | Joy Noble            |
| 54 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 17 | Unnamed              |
| 55 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 18 | Francia Burubia      |
| 56 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 19 | Unnamed              |
| 57 | Albay   | Tabaco      | Pinagbobongan | TAB PIN | 20 | Unnamed              |
| 58 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 1  | Ruben Ros            |
| 59 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 2  | Leonila Ulhina       |
| 60 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 3  | Bernardo Loro        |
| 61 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 4  | Amy P. Potonia       |
| 62 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 5  | Apolonia Omogowog    |
| 63 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 6  | Rodulfo Debidad      |
| 64 | Albay   | Ligao       | Tuburan       | LIG TUB | 7  | Marites Parlaje      |
| 65 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 1  | Jesus Alcantara      |
| 66 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 2  | Jocelyn Barcelon     |
| 67 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 3  | Natividad Banares    |
| 68 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 4  | Amelia Ocniel        |
| 69 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 5  | Vilma Balabaldo      |
| 70 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 6  | Marites Tingal       |
| 71 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 7  | Merlyn Nieva         |
| 72 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 8  | Melody Banares       |
| 73 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 9  | Salve Buen           |
| 74 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 10 | Teresita Nieva       |
| 75 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 11 | Regina Balderama     |
| 76 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 12 | Marilyn Feguro       |
| 77 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 13 | Ma Victoria Barcelon |
| 78 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 14 | Camilo Peraja        |
| 79 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 15 | Milagros Rodriguez   |
| 80 | Albay   | Sto Domingo | San Andres    | STO SAN | 16 | Venida Rodriquez     |
| 81 | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican      | LAB GUI | 1  | Shirley Villanueva   |
| 82 | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican      | LAB GUI | 2  | Sonia Badong         |

|     |         |             |              |         |    |                      |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 83  | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican     | LAB GUI | 3  | Lea Encinas          |
| 84  | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican     | LAB GUI | 4  | Melchor Pacon        |
| 85  | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican     | LAB GUI | 5  | Virgilio Opalda      |
| 86  | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican     | LAB GUI | 6  | Salvacion Saman      |
| 87  | Cam Nor | Labo        | Guisican     | LAB GUI | 7  | Nelson Lerio         |
| 88  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 1  | Carlito Glena        |
| 89  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 2  | Alex Juanito         |
| 90  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 3  | Teresa Cadiz         |
| 91  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 4  | Reynaldo Cena        |
| 92  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 5  | Lilia Asis           |
| 93  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 6  | Jonalyn Quinteta     |
| 94  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 7  | Jenie Villafranca    |
| 95  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 8  | Aiza Gache           |
| 96  | Cam Nor | Labo        | San Antonio  | LAB SAN | 9  | Merlinda Arrojo      |
| 97  | Cam Nor | Basud       | Poblacion    | BAS POB | 1  | Evelyn Cepeda        |
| 98  | Cam Nor | Basud       | Poblacion    | BAS POB | 2  | Andrea Llamado       |
| 99  | Cam Nor | Basud       | Poblacion    | BAS POB | 3  | Rhodora Carillo      |
| 100 | Cam Nor | Basud       | Poblacion    | BAS POB | 4  | Joselito Saavedra    |
| 101 | Cam Nor | Vinzons     | Mantabog     | VIN MAN | 1  | Richelda Vleza       |
| 102 | Cam Nor | Vinzons     | Mantabog     | VIN MAN | 2  | Alex Alaba           |
| 103 | Cam Nor | Capalonga   | Ubang        | CAP UBA | 1  | Cristina Ibasco      |
| 104 | Cam Nor | Capalonga   | Ubang        | CAP UBA | 2  | Rogelio Bellen       |
| 105 | Cam Nor | Capalonga   | Ubang        | CAP UBA | 3  | Alicia Base          |
| 106 | Cam Nor | San Vicente | Calabagas    | SAN CAL | 1  | Augusto delos Reyes  |
| 107 | Cam Nor | San Vicente | Calabagas    | SAN CAL | 2  | Antonia Villacrusis  |
| 108 | Cam Nor | San Vicente | Calabagas    | SAN CAL | 3  | Loida Filipinas      |
| 109 | Cam Nor | San Vicente | Calabagas    | SAN CAL | 4  | Jennifer de Vela     |
| 110 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 1  | Ma Salvacion Alfonso |
| 111 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 2  | Elsie Flores         |
| 112 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 3  | Marita Adan          |
| 113 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 4  | Asnar Ontawal        |
| 114 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 5  | Alex Villar          |
| 115 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 6  | Lea Mira             |
| 116 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 7  | Eden Alfonso         |
| 117 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 8  | Vencio Eje Sr        |
| 118 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 9  | Lourdes Orain        |
| 119 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Bigajo Norte | LIB BIN | 10 | Emeliana Casulla     |
| 120 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Mambulo      | LIB MAM | 1  | Marilou Robles       |
| 121 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Mambulo      | LIB MAM | 2  | Arnold Buella        |
| 122 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Mambulo      | LIB MAM | 3  | Isagani Villanueva   |
| 123 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Mambulo      | LIB MAM | 4  | Virginia Atillano    |
| 124 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Mambulo      | LIB MAM | 5  | Consiso Niones       |
| 125 | Cam Sur | Libmanan    | Mambulo      | LIB MAM | 6  | Ricky Blanco         |

|     |          |             |               |         |    |                      |
|-----|----------|-------------|---------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 126 | Cam Sur  | Libmanan    | Mantalisay    | LIB MAN | 1  | Rosemarie Baricante  |
| 127 | Cam Sur  | Libmanan    | Mantalisay    | LIB MAN | 2  | Magdalena Balasabas  |
| 128 | Cam Sur  | Libmanan    | Mantalisay    | LIB MAN | 3  | Coronacion Baricante |
| 129 | Cam Sur  | Libmanan    | Mantalisay    | LIB MAN | 4  | Nestor Molina        |
| 130 | Cam Sur  | Libmanan    | Mantalisay    | LIB MAN | 5  | Homer Avila          |
| 131 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Tierra Nevada | TIN TIE | 1  | Marietess Alarcon    |
| 132 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Tierra Nevada | TIN TIE | 2  | Salome Bolante       |
| 133 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Tierra Nevada | TIN TIE | 3  | Rowena Ricohermoso   |
| 134 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Tierra Nevada | TIN TIE | 4  | Annabelle Mostar     |
| 135 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Buenavista    | TIN BUE | 1  | Anna dela Solidad    |
| 136 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Buenavista    | TIN BUE | 2  | Lando delos Santos   |
| 137 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Buenavista    | TIN BUE | 3  | Cecilia Bio          |
| 138 | Cam Sur  | Tinambac    | Buenavista    | TIN BUE | 4  | Corazon Sagales      |
| 139 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 1  | Pelinda Manzano      |
| 140 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 2  | Eda Azana            |
| 141 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 3  | Elizabeth Arsula     |
| 142 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 4  | Virgie Moreno        |
| 143 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 5  | Salvador Cobar       |
| 144 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 6  | Dominic Prades       |
| 145 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 7  | Carmen Arsola        |
| 146 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 8  | Allan Formalejo      |
| 147 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 9  | Remedios Bermejo     |
| 148 | Cam Sur  | Goa         | Taytay        | GOA TAY | 10 | Jose Manzano         |
| 149 | Sorsogon | Casiguran   | Boton         | CAS BOT | 1  | Joey Himor           |
| 150 | Sorsogon | Casiguran   | Boton         | CAS BOT | 2  | Merlinda Hular       |
| 151 | Sorsogon | Casiguran   | Boton         | CAS BOT | 3  | Madilyn Cabria       |
| 152 | Sorsogon | Casiguran   | Boton         | CAS BOT | 4  | Nonito Leynes        |
| 153 | Sorsogon | Casiguran   | Boton         | CAS BOT | 5  | Janette Hilap        |
| 154 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 1  | Danilo Agripa        |
| 155 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 2  | Marilou Donguillo    |
| 156 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 3  | Rodecendo Musa       |
| 157 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 4  | Rogelio Abad         |
| 158 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 5  | Necy Bueno           |
| 159 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 6  | Salvacion Laguerta   |
| 160 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 7  | Erlina Macandog      |
| 161 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 8  | Cristeta Obligado    |
| 162 | Sorsogon | Donsol      | Guimagaan     | DON GUI | 9  | Espectacion Tollosa  |
| 163 | Sorsogon | Prieto Diaz | San Ramon     | PRI SAN | 1  | Jennylyn Estipona    |
| 164 | Sorsogon | Prieto Diaz | San Ramon     | PRI SAN | 2  | Melinda Bacalla      |
| 165 | Sorsogon | Prieto Diaz | San Ramon     | PRI SAN | 3  | Belen Pipad          |
| 166 | Sorsogon | Juban       | Poblacion     | JUB POB | 1  | Merlinda Vertucio    |
| 167 | Sorsogon | Juban       | Poblacion     | JUB POB | 2  | Juanita Espineda     |
| 168 | Sorsogon | Juban       | Poblacion     | JUB POB | 3  | Adela Janoras        |



|     |          |       |           |         |    |                    |
|-----|----------|-------|-----------|---------|----|--------------------|
| 169 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 4  | Leonessa Caalam    |
| 170 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 5  | Anita Bellen       |
| 171 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 6  | Marites Veloso     |
| 172 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 7  | Gemma Cresidio     |
| 173 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 8  | Rosario Dayta      |
| 174 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 9  | Shiela Mae Romero  |
| 175 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 10 | Asuncion Jasareno  |
| 176 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 11 | Jennifer Baba      |
| 177 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 12 | Jocelyn Veloso     |
| 178 | Sorsogon | Juban | Poblacion | JUB POB | 13 | Purificacion Dugan |

## Counterfactuals

|     |       |        |         |    |    |                   |
|-----|-------|--------|---------|----|----|-------------------|
| 179 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 1  | Rommel Lopez      |
| 180 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 2  | Lilia Esperanza   |
| 181 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 3  | Corazon Inocencio |
| 182 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 4  | Randy Millera     |
| 183 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 5  | Maribel Buenaflor |
| 184 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 6  | Anilyn Sanchez    |
| 185 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 7  | Regina Llanita    |
| 186 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 8  | Lyka Lindo        |
| 187 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 9  | Liezl Aldalla     |
| 188 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 10 | Regelio Aspa      |
| 189 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 11 | Fe Nunez          |
| 190 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 12 | Gerald P Miranda  |
| 191 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 13 | Pinky Siaron      |
| 192 | Albay | Daraga | Anislag | CF | 14 | Nimfa Myrna       |

## ANNEX E—EVALUATION DATA COLLECTION PROTOCOL

## Interview Guides and Notes (LGUs-P/M/B)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Were there improvements in the way you plan, implement and monitor disaster management operations as a result of BRP?
2. What did the LGU accomplish in the area of relief, rescue, tracking and information management as a result of its partnership with the DSWD and UN?
3. What innovations or changes have been undertaken by the LGU to enhance its capacity in early recovery efforts (emergency relief, rescue, settlements, livelihood, disaster preparedness, tracking and monitoring, coordination with government and non-government agencies, etc)? New equipment—hardware, software? Organizational changes?

## Interview Guides and Notes (Key Informants-Components 1 and 2)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. In 2009, there were plans for construction of a new airport and, from the private sector, a new water treatment

- facility and call centers. Were they able to generate jobs and livelihood for the people as expected?
2. More or less how many were absorbed by these fresh investments?
  3. What did the skills gaps analysis conducted by the DOLE indicate? Did it provide basis for the skills training by TESDA?
  4. How does the Cluster Approach work? Private Sector Disaster Management Network? Corporate Network of Disaster Response? League of Corporate Foundations?
  5. In your view how did the BRP bring development to Region 5 in terms of improved housing, greater livelihood opportunities, and targeted training supports?
  6. Did the BRP create impact among the lives of vulnerable communities in resettlement sites? How?
  7. Can you say that the benefits derived from the BRP were equally shared by/among men and women?
  8. How would you compare BRP with similar programs in other countries or in other regions in the Philippines? Which is more responsive and effective—owner-led or government-led reconstruction?
  9. Were there issues in project implementation? What were they? How did you cope with them? How did you address them? What were the results?
  10. During the early stages of project implementation, were the SPHERE standards met? How about now?
  11. What did the DSWD study on effectiveness of current resettlement policies say? Applied in BRP?
  12. Were the C1 and C2 targets achieved? How was gender mainstreaming?
  13. How did the livelihood collaboration with FAO (agri and fishing), ILO (service sector), PSWDO, DOLE and local NGOs go?
  14. Was the minimum target of 2,700 jobs achieved? How many women (at least 60 percent)? How many men?

#### **Interview Guides and Notes (Key Informants-Component 3)**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What mechanisms were established to strengthen the partnership between UN agencies, government and NGOs/private sector for humanitarian support, relief and early recovery programming?
2. Did the UN System for undertaking, tracking and coordinating early recovery activities for more effective response and preparedness for future emergencies improve because of BRP? Please elaborate.
3. Do you think community-level preparedness has significantly improved because of BRP?
4. How did the UN volunteers contribute to the implementation of BRP?
5. Was there enough funding support for training and secretariat services that were needed to unroll the NDCC-DSWD-led Cluster Approach?
6. Were solid links between UN RC and Cluster (IASC?) established?
7. On CLU Policy, were you able to integrate the Provincial LU Plans with policies undertaken by JICA and READY project? Has a policy for resettlement of vulnerable families in advance of natural disasters been adopted?
8. Is the community-based Early Warning and DRRP effective?
9. What happened to the DR Insurance Program?
10. Geo-hazard maps; GHADP—your comments on them? How useful are they?
11. CB Seminars—how effective? LGUs better informed? Translated into CLUPs and Zoning Ordinances? How about implementation?

#### **Interview Guides and Notes (Key Informants-Component 4)**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Did the BRP succeed in enhancing the capacity of UN/IASC inter-agency to assess and monitor and evaluate emergency response activities and in planning and implementing recovery? How?
2. Were the agencies able to procure the equipment they needed to enhance that capacity?
3. How many technical people were trained/oriented on info management and planning with respect to emergency and recovery work or activities?
4. Please describe the implementation of activities using resources of IOM, ODAMS, NEDA for info tracking and management system—how does it work? How effective?

5. Has there been sufficient documentation of learnings and insights on early recovery programs particularly in areas of info management and M & E tools?

#### **Interview Guides and Notes (FGD-IP and LGU Albay)**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Tell us your experience about having a RDRRM/LDRRM Plan? What processes were involved in formulating it? What are its advantages over the old plans you had?
2. How do you manage info systems/databases/monitoring tools in DRRM? How is coordination with DRRM agencies like the OCD done?
3. What happened to the private investments that were expected to generate jobs for project beneficiaries? Did they push through? How many benefited? How many women benefited?
4. How does the Cluster Approach work and what are your views on it?
5. Of the 10,000 disaster victims in 2006, how many were able to avail themselves of BRP support, especially for Components 1 and 2?
6. What is the status of CLU Policy? Please elaborate on it.
7. How did the BRP facilitate Gender Mainstreaming in DRRM?
8. What is the status of DR Insurance Program?
9. How capable are the communities in preventing deterioration of hygiene conditions in resettlement areas? Please explain.
10. What IEC activities have been applied to influence people behavior in hygiene promotion campaigns?
11. How do you get the communities involved in all project activities—planning, training, implementation, monitoring, etc.?
12. How do you disseminate information during NFI and FI distribution (inclusiveness, discrimination)? How would you assess the effectiveness of info campaigns?
13. How accessible to the people are WASH facilities in terms of safety, inclusiveness, gender sensitivity, etc?
14. How would you assess the adequacy of WASH and other basic services and facilities (water, electricity, other structures)?
15. How would you assess water quality in project sites?
16. What mechanisms/programs/activities have been established/undertaken to ensure adequacy of basic services and facilities?

#### **Interview Guides and Notes (FGD-NASA)**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Please describe your experiences in trying to get your lives back to normal after being hit by a series of typhoons starting in 2006.
2. What can you say about your facilities—WASH, electricity, solid waste, etc—are you satisfied with them? Do you feel secure? May pakiramdam pa rin ba kayo na para kayong kawawa?
3. How do you manage, operate and maintain the facilities (water, electricity, sanitation, drainage, public buildings and facilities, solid waste, infra, etc.) in your community?
4. How does each HH contribute to the maintenance activities?
5. How is the condition of cleanliness and sanitation in your area?
6. Has there been an outbreak due to unsafe water or dirty surroundings?
7. How do you assess your overall living conditions?
8. Had there been livelihood opportunities in your area since 2009?
9. What did the project provide to help you cope with day to day living conditions?
10. Have you attended livelihood trainings?
11. How would you rate the government agencies involved in BRP?

#### **Interview Guides and Notes (FGD-CBDRM Training Participants)**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What can you say about the trainings on DRRM which you attended?
2. Please describe your experience in developing evacuation and contingency plans.
3. What does it take to be prepared and be able to reduce risks of losing lives and properties as a result of natural disasters?
4. Do you think you are better informed and better prepared today than before, say 2006 or 2008?
5. Do you have suggestions on how to effectively carry out DRRM?
6. What can you say about the government and UN agencies involved in DRRM?

## ANNEX F—SURVEY FORM

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Form A<br>Bicol Recovery Project<br>BENEFICIARY PERCEPTION SURVEY   |  | No. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 25px; display: inline-block;"></div>  |
| <b>Part 1: Respondent Profile</b>   |  |   |
| Name of Respondent (optional): _____  |  | Enumerator: _____   |
| Barangay: _____   | Town: _____  | Date Interviewed: _____   |
| Age (Yrs) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>  | Sex <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Male<br/>Female</div>   | Civil Status <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Single Married Separated<br/>Widower Other</div>  |
| Educational Attainment:<br><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Elem HS Coll Grad None</div>  |  | No. of Children: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>   |
| Course: _____   |  | Monthly Income: 2006 _____  |
| Occupation/Livelihood: 2006 _____   |  | 2009 _____  |
| 2009 _____ 2011 _____   |  | 2011 _____  |
| <b>Part 2: Housing Support</b>  |  |   |
| [HS1] How long have you been staying in your current residence?<br>Years _____ Months _____   |  | [HS2] How were you identified as beneficiary of a core shelter/<br>resettlement/transition house? _____   |
| [HS3] Where did you live before transferring here?<br>Barangay _____ Municipality/Town _____  |  | [HS4] Are you satisfied with basic facilities here?   |
| [HS5] Who owns the house you are living in?<br><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Wife Husband Other</div>  |  | Water <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div> Electricity <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div>   |
|   |  | Sanitation <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div> Others <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div>   |
|   |  | Comments: _____   |
| <b>Part 3: Livelihood, Income and Living Conditions</b>   |  |   |
| [LILC1] Did you avail yourself of livelihood support?<br>Yes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">No</div> If yes, what? _____  |  | [LILC2] Have you attended any livelihood or skills training?<br>Yes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">No</div> If yes, what? _____   |
|   |  | Who conducted the training? _____   |
| [LILC3] Have you been employed since 2009?<br><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes</div> because of trainings provided by BRP<br><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes</div> because of other qualifications<br>Where employed? _____<br><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">No</div> |  | [LILC4] Compared to last year, how would you rate your<br>overall living conditions? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Better Same Worse<br/>Can't Say</div>   |
| [LILC5] Compared to 3 years ago, how would you rate your general<br>conditions? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Better Same Worse Can't Say</div>  |  | [LILC6] Was there any sickness in the family that needed<br>hospitalization? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div><br>If yes, what? _____   |
| [LILC7] Do you have children who go to school? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div><br>If yes, how many and what level?<br>____ Elementary _____ College<br>____ High School _____ Other<br>If no, why? _____<br>Other comments _____  |  | [LILC8] Did you have savings at any time of these years?<br>2006 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div> 2007 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div><br>2009 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div> 2009 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div><br>2011 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div> 2011 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div> |
| [LILC9] Please tell us how often, on average, you had/have taken your regular meals   |  |   |
| 2006 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Once a day<br/>Twice a day<br/>Thrice a day<br/>More than 3X a day</div>  | 2009 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Once a day<br/>Twice a day<br/>Thrice a day<br/>More than 3X a day</div> | 2011 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Once a day<br/>Twice a day<br/>Thrice a day<br/>More than 3X a day</div>  |
| <b>Part 4: WASH Promotion</b>   |  |   |
| [WP1] Are you satisfied with your water supply? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div><br>(Kayo ba ay nasisiyahan sa kalagayan ng inyong water system?)  |  | [WP2] Are you satisfied with the existing system for management<br>of water, sanitation and other health facilities?<br>(Kayo ba ay nasisiyahan sa kasalukuyang sistema<br>ng pamamalakad ng inyong water system at health<br>facilities?) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes No</div>  |

[WP3] Do you feel safe, comfortable and proud in the design and implementation of your WASH program?

(Ikaw ba ay panatag at may nararamdamang pagmamalaki sa nakikita mong ginawa at pamamalakad ng water supply, sanitation at hygiene program sa inyong lugar?)

Yes ☐

No ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part 5: Hygiene Promotion

[HP1] Do you know how to prevent the deterioration of hygiene conditions in your area? (Alam mo ba kung papano maiiwasan ang paglaganap ng sakit dahil sa maruming kapaligiran?)

Yes ☐

If yes, how? a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

[HP2] Do you think all the facilities (water supply, sanitation, hygiene) here in your area are properly used and regularly maintained?

(Sa palagay mo ba ang mga gamit o pasilidad (gaya ng patubig, palikuran, mga pangsanitasyon or pangkalinisan gaya ng drainage, solid waste disposal at iba pa) dito sa inyong lugar ay ginagamit ng tama at palagi ang minimentena?)

Yes ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

[HP3] Are you or your representatives involved in the planning, training, implementation, monitoring of hygiene promotion activities here?

(Kayo ba o ang inyong mga opisyal sa NASA/CBO ay kasali sa mga ginagawang pagpapalano, mga training, pagimplement at pagmonitor ng mga gawaing may kinalaman sa kalinisan ng mga bahay at kapaligiran?)

Yes ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

[HP4] Do women, men and children have access to hygiene items? (Lahat ba ng mga tao--babae, lalaki, mg bata--ay may paraan para makagamit ng mga bagay o pasilidad na pangkalinisan?)

Yes ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

[HP5] Are these items or facilities used effectively to maintain health, dignity and well being of the people? (Ang mga gamit at pasilidad na ito ay napapakinabangan ba ng wasto para mapanatili ang kalusugan, dignidad at kapakanan ng mga tao?)

Yes ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

#### Part 6: Water Supply

[WS1] How many liters of water does a family member consume everyday, on average?

(Humigit kumulang ilang litro ng tubig ang nakokonsumo ng isang tao sa inyong bahay sa isang araw)

[WS2] What level type is your water system?

(point source)

(communal)

(HH distribution)

If Level 3, proceed to [WS3]

[WS2a] How far is the source from where you fetch/collect water? (Gaano kalayo ang pinagkukunan nyo ng tubig?)

[WS2b] How long is the queuing time at the water source? (Gaano katagal pumila para maka igib ng tubig?)

[WS2c] What do you use to collect water? (Ano ang gamit nyong pang igib at pang ipon ng tubig?)

\_\_\_\_\_

[WS2d] What is the average capacity of each water container that you use? (Gaano ka dami ang laman ng bawat container na gamit nyo?)

[WS2e] How many water container do you have? (Ilan ang gamit nyong water container?)

[WS3] Has there been an outbreak of water-borne or water-related diseases? (Nagkaroon na ba ng epidemiya ng dahil sa maruming tubig?)

Yes ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

[WS4] Is there a private laundering and bathing area for women? (Meron bang pribadong lugar para sa paglaba at pagpaligo ng mga babae?)

Yes ☐

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

No ☐

|   |   |
|---|---|
| [WS5] Is there enough water for bathing and laundry? ( <i>Sapat ba ang tubig na magagamit para sa pagpaligo at paglaba?</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  | Comments _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No   | _____   |
| [WS6] How do you assess the availability of facilities for water collection, storage, bathing, hand washing and laundry?<br>( <i>Ano ang tingin mo sa mga pasilidad meron dito sa inyong pagkuha at pag-apon ng tubig, pag paligo, pag hugas ng kamay at paglaba?</i> )                               |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate (Kulang pa)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate (Tama lang)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than adequate (Sobra sobra)   | Comments _____  |
| <b>Part 7: Excreta Disposal</b>   |   |
| [ED1] Is the surroundings free from human faeces? ( <i>Wala bang dumi ng tao sa inyong paligid?</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, oftentimes (madalas meron)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes (minsang meron) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, none (wala, kailanman)   |   |
| [ED2] What type of toilet do you use? ( <i>Anong uri ng palikuran ang ginagamit ninyo?</i> )  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Latrines/Pits  | <input type="checkbox"/> Water-flushed                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, Please specify: _____   | If water-flushed, proceed to [ED4]                      |
| [ED3] How far is your toilet facility from your water source? ( <i>Gaano kalayo ang inyong palikuran sa pinagkukunan ng tubig?</i> )  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 meters away   | <input type="checkbox"/> 30 meters away                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than 30 meters away   |   |
| [ED4] Do you think your drainage system or spillage from toilets can contaminate your surface water or ground water sources?<br>( <i>Sa tingin nyo may posibilidad ba na ang lugar ng pinagkukunan nyo ng tubig ay ma kontamina ng dumi galing sa draining or kaya mula sa tagas ng mga toilet?</i> ) |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  | <input type="checkbox"/> No                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maybe  | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know                     |
| [ED5] During heavy rains and there is flooding, what do you do to ensure that your ground water sources is free from faecal contamination?<br>( <i>Pag may baha ano ang ginagawa nyo para wag makontamina ng dumi ng tao ang inyong pinagkukunan ng tubig?</i> )                                      |   |
| _____   |   |
| [ED6] Do you think your toilets are used in the most hygienic way possible? ( <i>Sa palagay ninyo nagagamit ba ang inyong palikuran sa pinakamalinis na paraan?</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  | Comments _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No   | _____   |
| [ED7] How many people are using one toilet? ( <i>Ilang tao ang gumagamit sa isang toilet?</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 20   | <input type="checkbox"/> 20                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than 20   |   |
| [ED8] People are satisfied with the process of consultation regarding toilet facilities? ( <i>Kayo ba ay nasisiyahan sa proseso tuwing may mga pagpupulong tungkol sa mga toilet facilities?</i> )  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  | Comments _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No   | _____   |
| [ED9] People are satisfied with existing toilet facilities? ( <i>Ok na ba para sa mga tao ang kasalukuyang mga gamit pangpalikuran?</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  | Comments _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No   | _____   |
| <b>Part 8: Vector Control</b>   |   |
| [VC1] How many vectors are infesting your houses? ( <i>Gaano kadami ang mga insekto sa mga bahay?</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marami   | Comments _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Konti  | <input type="checkbox"/> Wala                           |
| [VC2] What are being done to prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases and protect people from them? ( <i>Ano ba ang ginagawa para mapigilan ang pagkalat ng mga sakit na dala ng mga insekto?</i> )  |   |
| _____   |   |
| [VC3] How few or how many people in recent months have gotten sick due to vector related diseases? ( <i>Marami na ba, konti o wala pang nagkasakit dahil sa mga insekto</i> )   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None   | <input type="checkbox"/> Few                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Many   | <input type="checkbox"/> No idea                        |
| Other, pls specify: _____   |   |
| <b>Part 9: Solid Waste</b>  |   |
| [SW1] How do you dispose of your solid waste? ( <i>Papano nyo dinidispone ang inyong mga basura?</i> )  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burn   | <input type="checkbox"/> Bury                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dump in communal refuse  | [SW1a] How far is the pit from houses?                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dump in refuse container   | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 100 meters           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Throw them when waste collectors arrive  | <input type="checkbox"/> 100 meters                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any combination of the above   | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 100 meters           |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>If not communal refuse, proceed to [SW2]</p> <p>[SW2] How often do you dispose of solid waste from your home and surroundings? (<i>Gaano kayo kadalas magbawas ng basura sa bahay/kapaligiran?</i>)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week            <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a week            <input type="checkbox"/> Thrice a week            <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____       </p> | <p>[SW1b] How often is the refuse container being emptied?</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week            <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a week            <input type="checkbox"/> Thrice a week            <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____       </p> <p>[SW1c] What is the capacity of the refuse container?</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 100 liters            <input type="checkbox"/> 100 liters            <input type="checkbox"/> More than 100 liters       </p> |
|---|--|

**Part 10: Drainage Work**

[DW1] Do you think the drainage system in your neighborhood, including drainage for washing, bathing, hand washing facilities and water collection points are well planned, well built, and well maintained? (*Sa iyong palagay tama ba ang pagkakaplano, pagkakagawa at pagkaka maintain ng mga drainage dito sa inyo, pati na ang drainage galing sa pinaglalabahan, pinaghuugasan ng kamay at pinag-iigiban ng tubig?*)

☐ Yes    ☐ No   
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

If no, is the drainage water polluting surface water and/or ground water sources?   
☐ Yes    ☐ No   
 Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

[DW2] Are there occasions when houses, roads or pathways, water and sanitation facilities are flooded or eroded by water? (*Meron bang oras na binabaha ang mga bahay, kalye o mga daanan, mga pasilidad ng water supply?*)

☐ Yes    ☐ No   
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

[DW3] Has there been erosion in your locality due to drainage water? (*Gumuho na ba ang lupa dito sa lugar nyo dahil sa tubig galing drainage?*)

☐ Yes    ☐ No   
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 11: Project Staff Performance**

[PSP1] In a scale of 1-10 with 10 as highest, how would you rate the overall performance of project partners? (*Kung 1 ang pinakamababa at 10 ang pinakamataas, ano ang ibibigay mong numero sa mga ahensyang ito kung husay ng kanilang trabaho ang paguusapan?*)

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| DSWD  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| UNDP  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| LGU   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| TESDA | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| BCCD  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS (TO BE FILLED AFTER COMPLETING THE INTERVIEW)**

1) Comments about respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Comments about specific questions: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Any other comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor's/Editor's Observations: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex G: PROCESS DOCUMENTATION, INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS, CASELETS

Dates: 17 May 2011 to 8 June 2011

Activities conducted: Formulate interview protocol and other data collection instruments, document reviews

Data collection instruments: Interview guides (Annex xxx), Survey questionnaire (Annex xxx)

Documents reviewed:

1. Approved BRP document
2. UNDP legal documents
3. BRP Annual Project Report (April to November 2009)
4. BRP Progress Reports
5. NPAC Minutes of Meeting (6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>)
6. Audit Reports (PryceWaterhouse and COA)
7. CBDRRM Training Modules
8. RA 10121



Date/s: 10 June 2011, 13 June 2011

Place/s visited: Barangay San Andres, Sto. Domingo, Albay

Activities Conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: PMO Reports, TESDA Reports, MSWDO Reports

No. of survey respondents: 16

Key informants interviewed:

1. Ms. Olive Guaves, SWO I
2. Ms. Salve Buen, NASA Secretary
3. Ms. Marilyn Feguro, NASA President

### Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed

The relocation site in San Andres, Sto. Domingo, Albay is the biggest in terms of the amount of funding assistance received. The project funded 70 new core houses that would include water and electricity connection. The whole package of assistance also included a multi-purpose facility as well as livelihood and skills training conducted by TESDA.

As of June 2011, the targets had been substantially achieved, although the houses remained without electricity despite wirings and bulbs having been installed. The problem: no electric meters. The power distributor, ALECO, which also supplies these accessories, ran out of inventories. There was also a problem with electric posts. The LGU and the DSWD initiated the replacement of the posts erected by the National Housing Authority (NHA). ALECO had refused connection to the main line unless the sub-standard posts were replaced.

The site was developed jointly by the LGU, National Housing Authority and the DSWD, with the DSWD, through its Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP)<sup>10</sup>, providing funds for the construction of core shelter. The LGU provided the lot and the NHA zoned the area, paved and concreted the access roads, constructed the drainage canals, erected electric posts, among other things.

There had been three waves of core shelter beneficiaries since 2008. The latest, all 70 of them, have moved into their new houses starting in 2009. They were the BRP beneficiaries.

The water system in San Andres was developed from a spring, using gravity as means of distributing water to each household. There were times when not enough water would flow out of the faucets. Volume of supply of water at the source was not consistent. Worse, there had been an instance when one or two apparently disgruntled NASA members were suspected of hacking the pipes.

The multi-purpose facility has been completed. The LGU took the lead in the construction of the building. It is operational and has been used for the skills and livelihood trainings conducted by TESDA. The health personnel of Sto. Domingo have been using it when treating patients or providing primary health care services. Residents in the area, including non-BRP beneficiaries, benefited from it. People said the building was also used as evacuation center during recent typhoons.

The houses were built atop a hill with steep slopes. Strong winds make them vulnerable. When there is excessive downpour, the scant roofing system of the houses provided little protection from drenched gusts. But with a durable

<sup>10</sup> The Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP) provides indigent families who have lost their houses to disasters with structurally strong and environment friendly shelter units which can withstand wind velocities up to 180 kph. It is a relocation and rehabilitation strategy that uses work teams composed of the beneficiaries themselves to provide labor for the construction of their houses. (Rama, 2011)

multi-purpose building to take refuge in during such hostile weather conditions, people felt they have progressed significantly from the typhoon-battered days of 2006.

“We are very lucky for having been selected as beneficiary of the relocation project,” Marilyn Feguro, the NASA President, admitted.

The NASA had generated savings from house construction. Almost a year after the LGU has sent the request to DSWD FO5 for approval to use the savings for enhancements of their houses, it appeared they have been given the get-go and were set to proceed. They have progressed enough and are now looking ahead, like dreaming of dwellings that are more reliable, or at least less penetrable, during stormy weather.

Date: 11 and 12 June 2011

Place/s visited: Barangay Anislag, Daraga, Albay

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: PMO Reports, BCCD Reports, News Reports, Project Documents

No. of survey respondents: BRP-10; Non-BRP (Counterfactuals)-14

Key informants interviewed:

1. Hon. Alwyn Nimo, Punong Barangay, Anislag
2. Jodelyn Villanueva, BRP Beneficiary
3. Elsie Serrano, MSWDO, Focal Person on Housing and Relocation
4. Armi Magnaye, MPDO Staff

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

On November 30, 2006, a severe typhoon hit the area with a torrential rainfall of 466 mm, which was far exceeding the past maximum daily rainfall of 370mm recorded in 1967. It triggered a large-scale mudflow over the wide area between the eastern and southern slopes of this volcano. The resulting damage was disastrous, the dead 620 (734), missing 710 (762), injured 1,478 (2,360), totally collapsed houses 89,474 (228,436), and partially collapsed houses 71,338 (359,601). (The number without parenthesis shows the damage in Albay Province disclosed by the National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC) on December 16. The number in the parenthesis shows the damage in the entire Philippines. It was confirmed through the hearing of local governments that the most of the damage in Albay Province was caused by the mudflow). (Mitsunaga, Undated)

Another report, posted just hours after Typhoon Reming swept Bicol, stated:

*In an Agence France-Presse report from Legazpi, Cedric Daep, the provincial head of relief operations, said from 17 to 20 people were killed as the mudslide reached as high as the rooftops in the nearby town of Daraga.*

*Relief officials are also searching for an unspecified number of missing, Daep said.*

*Daraga Mayor Jerry Jucian said that "there are still a lot of missing, still a lot of bodies being dug out."*

*Unconfirmed radio reports put the missing toll into the hundreds but rescue officials said these numbers could not be confirmed.*

*Rescue efforts were being hampered by storm damage which has knocked out electricity, telephone lines and even water services throughout much of the Bicol peninsula which includes Legazpi and Daraga, according to the AFP report. (Aguilar, 2006)*

Efforts from various sectors, both government and private, to relocate the displaced families resulted in their relocation to Barangay Anislag, in the municipality Daraga, Albay. At least 5 adjacent communities in 2 major relocation sites have found their homes in Anislag. The lots on which the sites were established were acquired through then Albay Congressman Al Francis Bicharra.

The entire population of at least two barangays were uprooted to re-establish domicile in relocation sites in Anislag, which has become home of the residents of three other barangays. Thus there were at least five barangays in Barangay Anislag.

Various agencies, led by the DSWD and NGOs like Amore, Compassion and Vincentian Charities, pooled resources to develop the sites.

In 2009, the BRP assisted 80 families in Baldo 1, one of two major resettlement sites in Anislag. The assistance package consisted of funds for water and electricity connection. As of June 2011, project-related activities have been completed. All 80 houses have been connected to electricity and water supply. However, there is a problem with the supply of water. Its potability is suspect.

Date: 14 June 2011

Place/s visited: Guinobatan, Albay

Activities Conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation

Documents reviewed: Project reports, CLUP

Key informants interviewed:

1. Igmedio Faberico, MDRRMC Assistant Coordinator
2. Jodelyn Villanueva, BRP Beneficiary
3. Elsie Serrano, MSWDO, Focal Person on Housing and Relocation
4. Armi Magnaye, MPDO Staff

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

#### On DRRM

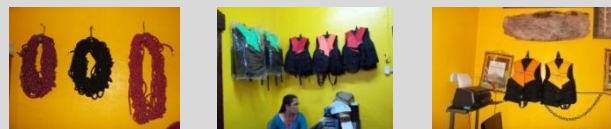
- In Guinobatan, 13 barangays are identified as flood/disaster prone areas. The CLUP, however, is not updated (2006 only).
- *With BRP, there have been significant changes in our systems and in the way we respond to typhoons and other calamities. Before, we waited for announcements from the PAG-ASA, NDCC or RDCC before taking action. Now, the MERIT team is mobilized as early as when Signal No. 1 is up.*
- The MERIT Team is short for Municipal Emergency Rescue Intervention Team. It is composed of 1 Doctor, 2 Nurses, and 5 Volunteers.
- The MDRRMC is functional and DRRM Systems are in place. Its members consist of representatives from various sectors—transport, Civil Defense, Air Force, PNP, DepEd, etc. The business sector provides supplies and commodities during calamities.
- *We have conducted trainings on disaster preparedness.*
- *We are now capable of responding to threats of disasters in the most efficiently, timely and effective manner. We have installed Early Warning Systems—cellphones, Batingaw, Whistle, Bandilyo.*

### On Housing and Livelihood Support

- *To avail of livelihood assistance, we have organized ourselves into an association. We have 25 members. Each of us had availed of a Php 5,000 loan. Payment is Php 50 per week, for 2 years. Because of the project, our living conditions have improved. We now have additional source of income.*
- All houses in the relocation site have complete facilities. There are individual water and electricity connections. They have sanitary toilets. Construction of multi-purpose facility has been completed.



Photo above shows the completed multi-purpose facility in Guinobatan, Albay. Photo below shows the LGU's disaster preparedness gears.



Date: 14 June 2011

Place/s visited: Polangui, Albay

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: Project reports, land acquisition documents

No. of survey respondents: 2

Key informants interviewed:

1. James Santayana, OIC MPDC
2. Gina Berganio, NASA Member

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

In 2006, the bustling town of Polangi, Albay, like many places in the province, reeled from the devastation brought about by Typhoon Reming. Many of its residents were hungry and homeless. In response, Polangui acquired and developed a relocation site for the typhoon victims. At this time the DSWDD was also linking with LGUs that are eligible and willing as implementing partner of its CSAP. LGU Polangui and the DSWD then agreed to develop the relocation site in Polangui, with the CSAP providing funds for core shelter construction. However, the development of the site dragged on and was yet to be completed.

Meantime, in Barangay Itaran where many of the typhoon victims were residing, a private developer offered a lot for the identified core shelter beneficiaries. The offer was accepted. Thirteen families were selected as beneficiaries by the LGU and approved by the DSWD, but 2 of them eventually backed out, citing potential problems with amortization for the lot. For 25 years, the beneficiaries needed to pay an installment of Php 25 per month to the developer for the purchase of the lot. With terms agreed and contracts signed, this private lot eventually became the relocation site. Core houses were constructed for 11 families.



Row of CSAP houses in Itaran (above photo), complete with electricity and water connections. Right photo shows the Evaluator interviewing beneficiaries (one of them has a folder containing land acquisition contracts and payment receipts).

In 2009, the site was identified as a BRP area. By 2010, the 11 houses had their individual electricity and water connections. Electricity is sourced from the main power line (ALECO). The Level 3 water system managed by the Upland Waterworks Association in Itaran provided water connection to the BRP beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries were much better off now compared to their living conditions in 2006. They expressed their gratitude to the DSWD, UNDP and the LGU for helping them. They currently source their incomes from farming and trading.

A remaining concern for the community is that the site was not fully developed. The access road is not concreted. There was no drainage system.

The beneficiaries also faced a problem with titles of the lot on which their houses were built, and for which they were paying. The developer has yet to comply with housing development regulations before the title could be subdivided and eventually distributed to the individual beneficiaries.

Date: 15 June 2011

Place/s visited: Brgy Tuburan, Ligao City, Albay

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: Project reports, CLUP

No. of survey respondents: 7

Key informants interviewed:

1. Hon. Linda Gonzalez, City Mayor
2. Ms. Irene Barbero, UNDP Focal Person
3. Virgilio Flores, City Administrator
4. Delia Repotente, CPDO/Zoning Administrator

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts**

Accomplishments under the BRP included improvement in the LGU's DRRM systems as well as effective provision of housing and livelihood support to targeted project beneficiaries. These are indicated by the following:

#### **On DRRM**

Disaster Preparedness Plan has been formulated and properly implemented. This allowed us to—

1. *identify problem/hazard prone areas (eg, erosion potential, flood prone areas, fault lines)*
2. *identify affected persons/families and their respective locations*
3. *allocate more funds for disaster preparedness*
4. *procure equipment (eg 2-say radios for Punong Barangays)*
5. *designate evacuation centers*
6. *strengthen linkages with the private sector and NGOs*

Positive changes have been evident. Examples:

- *The private sector is actively participating in DRRM activities (contributed resources like food, vehicles, rescue teams, etc. during calamities)*
- Rescue and relief operations involved different agencies (eg, LGU, DSWD, PNP, DepEd, BFP, DPWH, NGOs) at all levels, with the CDRRMC as lead coordinator/partner (before the tasks were concentrated on the DSWD)

- CDDRRMC constituted—membership includes different government agencies—and functional, with clear delineations of functions and tasks, and adequate staffing. DIRECT (Disaster Response Composite Team) organized.
- *We have technically trained personnel within the CDRRMC*
- Regular meetings are conducted
- *We have demonstrated in recent calamities our capacity for quick response*

The CLUP is relatively current. Environmentally Critical Areas (ECAs) have been properly identified and delineated in the zoning map. Part of the CLUP are flood hazard maps, topographic maps, slope maps, liquefaction maps, erosion maps and geo-hazard maps. Resettlement areas are reflected in the CLUP. The CPDC acts as Zoning Administrator. Zoning Ordinance is strictly enforced.

### On Housing and Livelihood Support

The living conditions of beneficiaries have significantly improved. They feel secure and dignified in their new environment. “*Di na kakaba kaba,*” said Leonila Ulhina, a core shelter owner.

Aside from having their own house and lot, they now have access to basic services and amenities—water, sanitation, electricity, garbage disposal, etc. The relocation site—donated by the family of Mayor Linda Gonzalez, is located in a prime location in Barangay Tuburan, being near to the urban center.



**Mayor Linda Gonzalez of Ligao City answers questions from the Evaluation Team (left photo, above); the Relocation Site in a prime location (right photo).**

For livelihood support, they have undergone skills trainings conducted by TESDA. These trainings are on cosmetology, dressmaking, weaving, food processing, etc. They aimed to make them employable residents.

Date: 16 June 2011

Place/s visited: Barangay Bigajo Norte, Libmanan, Camarines Sur

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: Project reports, CLUP

No. of survey respondents: 21

Key informants interviewed:

1. Ms. Nory J. Tardecilla, MSWDO
2. Sonny Vargas, MSWD Staff
3. Enrico Asibur, PDO I, MPDO
4. Daisy Antonio, GAD Focal Person
5. Sabas Castaneda, President, Bigawan Norte NASA
6. Hon. Jose San Buenaventura Jr, Punong Barangay, Mambulo Nuevo

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

#### *THE LIBMANAN EXPERIENCE*

Libmanan has three relocation sites, namely Bigajo Norte, Mambulo and Mantalisay. At Bigajo Norte and Mantalisay, the targeted water and electricity connections for 50 and 30 households, respectively, have been completed.



At Mambulo, electricity connection for the targeted 30 households has been completed; however, water connection is not yet complete. Tapping water source other than what was initially identified, which is farther and therefore needed more materials (such as pipes) to be developed, became necessary as the other has become technically deficient (low volume of output). Thus more funds are needed to finish the water system which will distribute water to each beneficiary household.

There is also a water connection issue in Mantalisay, although on a smaller scale. The BAWASA, which services the entire barangay, had disconnected some BRP beneficiary households for non-payment of user charges. This was a discouraging sign. Lower rates were imposed on BRP beneficiaries than on the rest of barangay residents (the water system was constructed using UNDP funds), and yet some of them have defaulted.

Other facilities need attention. The LGU is still trying to finish the multi-purpose facility at Bigajo Norte, which currently is at about 80-90 percent complete. The site also needs a drainage system and river control structures.

“Apart from those concerns, everything has been going well in Libmanan. We are very thankful to the UNDP and the DSWD for the assistance,” Ms. Nory Tardecilla, the MSWDO, said. “The NASAs have generated savings, and we are now asking the DSWD for permission to use them for related improvements, such as construction of drainage systems.”

That was quite a leap from 5, 4 years ago. In 2006 more than a hundred families in Libmanan were devastated by a series of pernicious typhoons. The DSWD, Libmanan LGU and NGOs like Habitat for Humanity collaborated to provide core shelters to 114 families in the three relocation site. The LGU provided the lot and screened, through interviews, those who needed assistance the most. The DSWD approved the list of selected beneficiaries. It also provided funds for purchase of housing materials. Habitat contributed funds for hiring of skilled labor.

Although there were—like all BRP areas—livelihood concerns, many families were coping well. In Bigajo Norte, for example, there were other income sources, such as pedicab driving and labor for construction works, aside from earning wages from farming activities. It helped that the site is close to the urban centers. Nevertheless, most beneficiaries, about 95 percent of them, still relied on farm wages for a living.

Pottery also offered income-earning opportunities in Libmanan. Soil type in the area is a perfect raw material for this product. With LGU support, TESDA has conducted trainings on pottery for residents. Many BRP beneficiaries are benefiting from pottery making. They have expressed optimism that TESDA will provide them more training, with support from UNDP or DSWD.

And yet, although people have clearly recovered from the calamity years, Sonny Vargas of the MSWDO thought that the capacity to create livelihood opportunities for themselves was a limiting factor towards greater development.



**Work on the multi-purpose facility in Bigajo Norte, Libmanan, Camarines Sur, is on-going (above photo). Photos below show, at extreme left, a NASA hygiene and sanitation message; middle, clay used for pottery; and at extreme right, pottery finished products.**



“Maybe a credit coop, starting small, could propel them to bigger things,” he suggested. That would be a welcome complement to the pottery/ceramics and other cottage industries in the area, he said.

In addition, Tardecilla believed that all support systems must be accompanied with a continuous process of values enhancement among the people. “We are conducting seminars on values formation, by barangay,” she said.

Did the BRP create impact on the lives? “Yes,” Sabas Castaneda, NASA President at Bigajo Norte, said. “Our nipa huts before got easily destroyed by typhoons. By providing typhoon-resistant houses and basic amenities like electricity and pipe water, we now feel secure and comfortable. It would have been very difficult for us to acquire shelter, water and electricity without the help we got from the DSWD, UNDP and LGU.”

Castaneda further believed that success, responsiveness and effectiveness of the project has been facilitated by transparency and involvement of community members in all aspects of implementation stages, from planning, implementation to operation and maintenance.

“We felt like we were in control of the entire development process,” Castaneda said, adding that being in control helped a lot in resolving implementation issues. “Everybody had opportunity to discuss problems during meetings and so nobody felt left out or disregarded,” he continued. “We trusted each other and that was important.”

DRRM was also an area where Castaneda felt they have improved. He said coordination within the BDRRMC, and even the BDC, has greatly improved. Functions and responsibilities were well defined and clearly understood by everyone concerned. “We hope not to experience the same typhoons again,” he said, “but in any eventuality, we more prepared now than before.”

Enrico Asibur of the MPDO agreed. “Our awareness on disaster preparedness has improved at all levels—municipality and barangay,” he said. The LGU also regularly conducted cleaning of clogged canals and waterways. It has organized and conducted trainings on disaster preparedness. Funds have been allocated in the annual budget for the purchase of DRRM equipment. Nevertheless, there were clear gaps. Although a MDRRM Plan has been adopted, the MDRRMC was not yet fully organized.

Other deficiencies needed to be addressed, such as revision of geo-hazard maps, updating of the CLUP and the Zoning Ordinance.

Date: 17 June 2011

Place/s visited: San Vicente, Camarines Norte

Activities conducted: Interviews, Focus Group Discussion (NASA), document review, survey

Documents reviewed: Project documents

No. of survey respondents: 4

Key informants:

1. Emilia Angeles, MSWDO
2. Abel Belga, President, NASA Fabrica
3. Alvin Pajares, President, NASA Calabagas

Focus Group Discussion (NASA Members): Leonora Ramos Cana, Merlinda Cana, Roland Molina, Rosemarie Guerrero, Susan Lalar, Irene Evangelista, Maricel Rebamonte, Josefina Balon, Alvin Pajares, Erio San Juan

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

There are two sites in San Vicente, Camarines Norte. These are in Barangays Fabrica and Calabagas. The lots had been donated by the family of Mayor Joseph Alegre.



All NASA members who were interviewed expressed satisfaction with the project for the benefits they derived from it. Although some did not try to hide their concerns, they wanted to take every opportunity to thank those who helped them, citing the DSWD, UNDP and the LGU.

In Fabrica, the targeted 15 new core houses have been completed. All houses are energized. The water system intended for the NASA is almost complete. The system is power-driven. Water will be sourced from a shallow well, about 7 meters deep, and pumped to an elevated tank. Water will then be distributed to each household. What prevents it from being functional is that the electric meter to be supplied by ALECO, which is needed to connect the system to the power line and run the motor pump, has not yet been installed.

Another issue in Fabrica is related to management of funds. Some NASA members felt that the LGU was not transparent enough in procurement of housing materials and disbursement of funds. As an example, they cited the numerous times that housing materials were delivered although these were no longer needed. They also mentioned the budget for labor—reported to be Php 29,000 per household—which they claimed was not accounted for properly.

They knew project funds amounted to Php 145,000 for each core dwelling. But they alleged to have no idea of the total amount spent for each house construction, electricity connection and construction of the water system. “They just used the NASA for purposes of withdrawing money,” they said, conceding that “everything was done by the LGU.”

Listening to their stories, one could sense that there was more disdain than pride in the fact that they have invested so much money (average of Php 20,000) and sweat during construction of their new houses. “We bought hollow blocks. We hauled materials. We sold some of our carabaos. It’s almost as if we built them ourselves,” they said. It was as if they did not own the project, much more their houses. They have demonstrated their preference for being mere recipients and beneficiaries instead of co-owners of the project and participants in the processes of their development. If anything positive came out of the experience—from the viewpoint of people empowerment—was that the project has helped the people to understand and own their issues.

In Calabagas, the BRP has benefited 9 households more—from a target of 33, the total number of households that were actually served reached 42. Project support constituted water and electricity connection. As in Fabrica, there were issues in Calabagas. While all

42 household beneficiaries had their individual connections, it is taking them time to be served with electricity. And, as in Fabrica, they were expressive of their disappointment.

Transformers were still needed to make electricity available to household beneficiaries.

The delays in construction and electricity have been caused by several factors. The NASA members thought some officials and LGU personnel were slow-footed. The NASA officials felt overwhelmed not only by documentation but also by pressures from members. “There are many paper works,” a NASA Secretary complained. “So many officials in government need to sign documents. And they are from far places.”

**Work on the water system is on-going in Fabrica, San Vicente (left photo below) and also in nearby Barangay Calabagas (right photo). Both systems will pump water from a well (middle photo) up to an elevated tank before being distributed to each household. Also show in the right photo is the on going construction of the BRP-funded multi-purpose facility.**



Water system for Calabagas was similar to that of Fabrica. Water source is shallow well. It is pump-driven. It is also not in operation yet.

Emilia Angeles, the MSWDO, said ALECO has committed to install the needed electric meter for Fabrica and the transformers for Calabagas within a week.

Calabagas is also a recipient of a multi-purpose facility. This one was less than 50 percent complete. The LGU could not make the contractor to finish the building per targeted timeline.

Dates: 17 June 2011

Place/s visited: Basud, Camarines Norte

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: Project reports, CLUP

No. of survey respondents: 4

Key Informants:

1. Sonia Agua, SWO I
2. Rosalie Lopez, MPDC

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

#### **On Housing and Livelihood Support**

The BRP has generated great positive impact. It has not only improved the functionality of MDRRMC, it has also lifted the living conditions of typhoon victims who, if left alone probably could have not provided even makeshift houses for themselves at the time.

The accomplishments of the project would indicate that the project is effective.

*Moreover, we can say that the BRP has benefitted men and women equally.*

The NASA has also matured as an organization. Aside from regular meetings during the pre and implementation stages, special meetings were conducted every time issues cropped up.

#### **On DRRM**

The members of DRRMC and all Punong Barangays have attended the orientation seminar on disaster preparedness. But the municipality has yet to approve its DRRM Plan. *We need more capability building support. In the main, our municipality has still low level of awareness and competence on disaster risk management. We still need equipment. The DRRM Plan would be used as basis for purchase of equipment. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is lowest, our municipality is at number 3.*

*Our CLUP is still on process of updating. Some maps needed revisions to reflect present conditions.*

*Our issues also include inadequate river control structures and the need for improvement of canal and drainage systems in the municipality.*

The DSWD has conducted Business Management Training for 25 beneficiaries.

Date/s: 18 June 2011

Place/s visited: Barangays Guisican and San Antonio,  
Labo, Camarines Sur

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site  
observation, FGD, survey

No. of survey respondents: 16

Key Informants:

1. Lorelei Villanueva, MSWDO
2. Romeo Samosa  
President, NASA-BRP Guisican
3. Domingo Federico, Jr  
President, NASA Guisican



**The members of the Sangguniang Barangay in Guisican, Labo, Camarines Norte.**

Focus Group Discussion (Sangguniang Barangay): Hon. Wilfredo Endionila (Punong Barangay), Rodel San Miguel (Disaster Action Officer), Danilo Bequia, Eleuterio Bernas, Inocente Bienvenuto, Samuel Borja, Ely Rialugo

### **Excerpts of Interview Transcripts and Documents Reviewed**

#### **On DRRM**

The BRP has helped in many ways. The BDRRMC is functional. *We have communication equipment and we are planning to procure more necessary equipment.* The Barangay Hall serves as evacuation center during calamities.

*There were improvements in terms of Disaster Management as we now constantly coordinate with the BDRRMC being a member. My perception is there's a lot of improvement in the way we plan, implement and monitor DM because previously I knew nothing about it and DM response seemed to be uncoordinated.*

*Now the duties and responsibilities of each BDRRMC are well defined. The BDRRMC is equipped with radios.*

#### **On Livelihood and Shelter**

The resettlement site became an evacuation center for IPs (18 families).

*Relief, rescue and tracking improved. The people were our main concern. The project helped a lot. Sense of ownership has been established among beneficiaries. They learned to manage the project, including the use and disbursement of funds.*

*Counterparting with the community was easy because we made it a practice to encourage participation. We consulted and met often. Issues have been resolved easily when they arose. The result was full cooperation from community members and barangay leaders. This project gave us occasion to help each other. During construction of core shelter, DSWD's Food-for-work was a big help because many beneficiaries could not afford a day without sustenance.*

Close monitoring was also done by the CSAP Engineer. There was a case when a core shelter was demolished for being sub-standard.

*We have a multi-purpose coop that provide livelihood to members. It promotes ventures in commercial farming, such as agroforestry, abaca plantation, sugarcane, pili plantations, etc. It has a nursery that we envision to use for massive seedling production, including indigenous trees. But they are not enough to help all families who need livelihood opportunities.*

*Income opportunities are really the concern of our constituents. The TESDA training (Carpentry and Masonry) helped; although it would have been a lot better if it was done before the construction of core houses.*

*We are very much thankful for the core shelter project as we could not have this kind of houses by ourselves, maybe in our whole lifetime.*

*Our targets here in Guisican have been achieved. Basic facilities are in place. Although there is no drainage system yet, we have not experienced problems yet as the place is hilly. Each household has its own garbage pit for solid waste disposal although MRF is not yet a common practice.*

The impact of BRP is very positive and is being felt by the whole community. People no longer worry about housing needs. They can focus now on livelihood—which is the basic remaining issue of the community, with the barangay coop having a limited scope—and also on managing threats of disasters.

*Our electricity connection is completed. Our existing water is deficient. We have started construction for the new water system but has been delayed due to rains.*

Punong Barangay: *We could also say that the benefits of BRP have been shared equally among men and women. It has also benefited the IPs (Kabihog) in our place. Ten of the 40 beneficiary families are IPs.*

### **On organizational issues**

NASA President: *We all needed to make some sacrifices. As president of the NASA, my livelihood is often compromised. There are problems that need urgent attention. We provide logistics. But in the end, the sense of community and commitment to help each other has helped us overcome our problems.*

*All issues have been resolved by talking things over during organizational meetings. And the barangay LGU has always been supportive to us.*

### **Project Impact**

*The project has positively changed our lives and the way we implement projects. It is easier when people take the lead in managing their own project. It was a learning experience.*

### **Good Practices**

Efficient core shelter construction enabled beneficiaries to generate savings and use them to construct house extension.



**It's pink and green in Guisican. The relocation site is home to 40 families, including 10 IP families.**



**The interior of a core shelter in Guisican (photo above and to the right). Rear of top photo shows house extension.**



In some cases, core shelters needed extra budget due to different locations (eg, filling materials are needed and therefore more expenses). Those who had excess housing materials offered help to those who needed the more materials.

Electricity connection was facilitated by the Barangay Government. The LGU requested CANORECO, the power distributor in the area, to conduct in one setting a membership seminar for all 40 members at the site. All documentary requirements were processed in one day and everybody saved expenses on transportation and other needs.

Date/s: 19 June 2011

Place/s visited: Mantabog, Vinzons, Camarines Norte

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation, survey

Documents reviewed: Project reports

No. of survey respondents: 2

Key Informants:

1. Evelyn Acal, President, NASA
2. Salvacion Badiola, Member, NASA

#### *ADDRESSING ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES*

The 10 households that constitute the membership of the NASA belonged to the larger community of DSWD's core shelter beneficiaries in Purok 5, Sitio Mantabog, Vinzons, Camarines Norte. The CSAP community has lived in the area since 2008.

Years earlier, sometime in the 1990s, the local government unit of Vinzons, with the help of then congressional representative Roy Padilla Sr., started developing the area as relocation site for its indigent (including victims of calamities) constituents. The barangay government had bought the lot and subdivided it for the recipients.

Following a series of crippling typhoons starting in 2006, the LGU linked with the DSWD for the provision of core assistance through the latter's CSAP. LGU Vinzons and Barangay Mantabog eventually identified 70 qualified CSAP beneficiaries, with DSWD approval, through an exhaustive screening process.

In 2009, LGU Vinzons again mapped the area for purposes of identifying and screening beneficiaries for possible BRP support in the form of water and electricity provision. Its MSWD Office led in conducting interviews among households in Purok 5. The process resulted in the selection of 10 households as BRP beneficiaries.

The 10 beneficiaries organized themselves into a NASA within a bigger NASA. The small NASA elected Ms. Evelyn Acal as its President. The NASA maintained the bank account in which BRP funds were deposited. The President, along with the Treasurer, of the NASA as well as LGU and DSWD representatives, signed withdrawal slips to disburse funds provided by the BRP. To withdraw funds for purchase of materials,

The BRP funds allocated for each household, amounting to Php 16,000, had been utilized for water and electricity connection. Interview with residents and through observation showed that all 10 household beneficiaries had their individual water and electricity connections. They have also expressed satisfaction with the result of BRP assistance as well as their gratitude to the DSWD, UNDP and the LGU of Vinzons. The assisted houses have been awarded to



**In Mantabog, Vinzons, Camarines Norte, four neighbors of Alex Alaba (third from left) shown above to his left, all wanted to be interviewed for the survey. Told that they were not selected for sampling, they nevertheless asked that their pictures be taken with him. To his right are two of his children. The Alaba family is one of the ten BRP beneficiaries in Mantabog.**

the NASA and the individual beneficiaries on May 6, 2011. All three women beneficiaries selected for interview said the Certificates of Ownership for the shelters were issued in their names.

What made them worry about their current situation was lack of livelihood opportunities in the area. Almost all households relied on various farming activities for livelihood. They said income from farming had become increasingly unreliable due to the farming sector's vulnerability to typhoons and other disasters.

At the organizational level, there were also issues within the NASA. At least two members complained that the officers had been less than transparent in their dealings with them, particularly on financial matters. One member felt that after having completed the water and electricity connection for her house, some amount was left from the individual budget allocation of Php 16,000. As an example, she made the case of electricity connection where the NASA disbursed Php 5,000 per household, only to find out that the electric cooperative (in this case the CANORECO). She demanded disclosure from officers on how and where the remaining amount went.

Acal, the NASA President, responded by assuring members that accounting of funds would be made to the full satisfaction of members. She also said it had been a policy of the NASA to discuss issues within the organization to seek means of resolving them.

The NASA in fact had helped resolved cases involving domestic violence. Sanctioned by the barangay government, a male member of the community has been expelled for repeatedly committing violent and abusive acts against members of his household.

Date/s: 20 June 2011

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews

Documents reviewed: Project reports/documents



**The Mapaniki Relocation Site is unique because the 50 houses in it are equipped with solar panel (left photo, above) as source of electricity. Right photo shows the reservoir of the water system serving the community. Photo credits: Nessa Sibulo**

Key Informant: Hon. Job Willard Rivera, Municipal Mayor, San Pascual

#### *COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT AT WORK*

Fifty families in Mapaniki, San Pascual, Masbate, now lived in pink-colored, low-cost but decent houses. For them, that was quite an achievement.

Barangay Mapaniki is a component barangay of San Pascual, one of the two towns in Burias Island in the Province of Masbate. The barangay and, for that matter, San Pascual, thrived on agriculture for livelihood of its residents. But battered by typhoons that have been hitting the Bicol area with regularity since the mid 2000s, that source of livelihood had been seriously strained. Left not only with scant livelihood opportunities but also damaged dwellings, among other basic facilities, the living conditions of many of the residents had sunk even more to dire proportions.

But they coped and the government helped them recover. With the municipal government of San Pascual taking the lead, and the DSWD ready to assist with its CSAP, 50 families soon erected their respective houses

In 2010 the NASA in Mapaniki qualified for BRP assistance. This meant each of the 50 families would have Php 16,000 more for water and electricity connection. But something unique about Mapaniki created problems. Due to distance (Burias Island did not have its own power distributor) it would not have been economically feasible for the

Following the standard procedure for CSAP implementation, the beneficiary families had to organize themselves into a Neighborhood and Shelter Association (NASA). Although each family was entitled to a uniform amount of money for construction of core houses, the entire amount intended for the community (in this case the 50 families), would be managed by the NASA. Hence disbursements and procurement of materials would have to be done by the NASA, through its officers. The LGU and the DSWD, although co-signatories for purposes of withdrawing funds from the NASA's bank account, would act as facilitative, oversight and monitoring partners. power distributor to connect Mapaniki to the main power line.

The alternative was to tap solar energy. A problem with the technology, however, was that the Department of Energy (DOE), supplier of solar panels and the accessories that trap, store and help process the conversion of heat energy to electricity, sold it at Php 23,000 per unit/set. With a 16-thousand-peso budget for lighting and water connection, the BRP beneficiaries could not afford to pay for the facility.

Hon. Job Rivera, Mayor of San Pascual, lend a hand by requesting the DOE to grant his constituents a discount. The DOE responded by reducing the price from Php 16,000 to Php 11,000 per unit for all 50 BRP beneficiaries. The LGU clinched it by guaranteeing amortization payments with municipal funds through a Sangguniang Bayan resolution.

Over at Mapaniki, community action was at work. Having overcome funding issues, the NASA completed the construction of water system and installation of solar-powered electricity for each of its members in less time compared to other areas, except Guisican.

Mayor Rivera attributed the success of BRP implementation in Mapaniki to the community's experience in implementing projects that harnessed the power of community participation. One of them was KALAH! CIDSS, also a DSWD poverty reduction project. San Pascual implemented KALAH! since 2003. Its success in project implementation has been recognized by the DSWD, as indicated by subsequent support for similar activities granted by the DSWD to the LGU.

The KALAH! emphasized community action as a means by which poor communities could achieve development and, ultimately, and overcome powerless and poverty among the people. They were responsible for making key decisions pertaining to planning, implementation and monitoring of projects, including managing funds.

Rivera thought that some fellow politicians initially shunned KALAH!'s community-driven development approaches, believing that they had an effect of eroding formal power structures within the barangay and the municipality. He did not share that view. The KALAH! way, he said, could not fail, because the entire community was behind it. Years later, local leaders saw that his advocacy made sense and thus would find themselves in full support of his succeeding initiatives. In that context Mapaniki not only had strength in an empowered community, it also benefited from an enabling governance protocol.

Aside from satisfactory completion of water and electricity connection, the BRP beneficiaries had also availed themselves of TESDA livelihood trainings. Twenty of them, after having undergone livelihood trainings on dressmaking, had received sewing machines. They had undergone, along with other local leaders, training in



**Mayor Job Rivera, left, believes empowering the people to become informed decision-makers and partners in governance is good politics.**

CBDRRM, and their capacity to address emergency situations had been enhanced as shown by their having successfully formulated Barangay DRRM plans, among other indicators.

Date/s: 21 June 2011

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews

Documents reviewed: Project documents/reports

Key informant: Rose Perida, UNDP Focal Person, TESDA

The Technological Education Skills Development Authority (TESDA) Bicol reported that 263 BRP beneficiaries have undergone various livelihood trainings in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Masbate and Sorsogon. TESDA was lead implementor of livelihood trainings under Component 2 (Livelihood Support) of the BRP.

The trainings included short term courses on Motorcycle Small Engine Servicing NC II, Electrical Installation & Maintenance, Wellness Massage NC II, Carpentry NC II, Dressmaking NC II, Food Processing, and Tile Setting NC II at Plumbing NC II.

The courses covered at least 11 up to 51 days depending on the training program design, like Tile Setting that only lasted the least number of days while 51 days for Electrical Installation and Maintenance.

**Table 10. Summary of livelihood trainings conducted by TESDA**

| Target Area                         | Program                                       | No. of Pax | No. of Hrs | Total Cost (Php) | Cost Per Capita (Php) |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pinagbobongan, Tabaco City       | Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC II | 20         | 402        | 247,688          | 12,383                |
| 2. San Andres, Sto. Domingo, Albay  | Food Processing (Salting, Curing and Smoking) | 25         | 196        | 222,705          | 8,908                 |
| 3. Baybay, Malinao, Albay           | Carpentry NC II                               | 20         | 162        | 229,980          | 11,499                |
| 4. Joroan, Tiwi, Albay              | Carpentry NC II                               | 20         | 162        | 229,980          | 11,499                |
| 5. Taysan, Legazpi City             | Food Processing NC II                         | 22         | 196        | 198,332          | 9,015                 |
| 6. Guinobatan, Albay                | Plumbing NC II                                | 20         | 162        | 266,346          | 13,317                |
| 7. Tuburan, Ligao City              | Motorcycle Small Engine Servicing NC II       | 20         | 278        | 190,280          | 9,514                 |
| 8. San Isidro, Libon, Albay         | Carpentry NC II                               | 20         | 162        | 229,980          | 11,499                |
| 9. Burabod, Libon, Albay            | Motorcycle Small Engine Servicing NC II       | 26         | 278        | 239,024          | 9,193                 |
| 10. San Vicente, Camarines Norte    | Tile Setting NC II                            | 20         | 82         | 236,064          | 11,803                |
| 11. Mapanique, San Pascual, Masbate | Dressmaking NC II                             | 20         | 275        | 279,675          | 13,983                |
| 12. Gimagaan, Donsol, Sorsogon      | Hilot (Wellness Massage) NC II                | 30         | 120        | 221,797          | 7,393                 |
| Total                               |   | 263        | 2,475      | 2,791,831        | 10,833.83             |

Source: TESDA RO 5

These training programs have already been completed in Barangays Tuburan (Ligao City), Pinagbobong (Tabaco City), Burabod sa (Libon), Sugcad (Malinao), Joroan (Tiwi,), San Andres (Santo Domingo), Taysan (Legazpi City), San Isidro (Libon), Donsol (Sorsogon), Mapanique (San Pascual, Masbate), and San Vicente (Camarines Norte).



The trainings cost an average of Php 10,834 per participant, but under the BRP, the participants were able to access them for free. Moreover, they had been provided with starter kits by which they could initially set up a small enterprise providing services based on the expertise they gained from the training. Through a MOA with the DSWD, the BRP has released a total amount of Php 2,900,000 to TESDA to cover the costs of these trainings.

As noted elsewhere in this report, some beneficiaries have raised the point that the trainings could have helped them more if they were conducted earlier. The TESDA trainings started one xxxx. Here is the timeline:

Date/s: 21 June 2011

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews

Documents reviewed: Project documents/reports

Key Informants:

1. Arlene Dayao, Supervising Geologist, MGB
2. Hon. Freddie A. Magtangob, Punong Barangay, Sta. Elena, Virac, Catanduanes
3. Benedicto Togano, Municipal Administrator, Virac, Catanduanes
4. Hon. Nelson Vargas, Punong Barangay, Danicop, Virac, Catanduanes

#### *GEO-HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ASSESSMENT*

Component 3 of the project included Geo-hazard Mapping and Training with the Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau (MGB) of the DENR as lead implementor. The DSWD and the DENR signed a MOA on May 31, 2010 to legitimize the implementation arrangement. However, with changes in the leadership of the national government following the May 2010 elections, the MOA was reviewed and a Supplemental MOA was signed 6 months later, on November 8, 2010. There was temporary lull in activities while the MOA was being reviewed. An unanticipated result was that the implementation of this sub-component was delayed for several months.

**Table 11. Seminars conducted on geo-hazard mapping and assessment**

| Municipality           | Date of Seminar   | No. of Barangays | No. of Participants | No. of Maps Printed and Distributed |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Virac, Catanduanes     | June 15, 2010     | 63               | 146                 | 256                                 |
| Bato, Catanduanes      | June 17, 2010     | 27               | 74                  | 112                                 |
| Pandan, Catanduanes    | June 28, 2010     | 26               | 72                  | 108                                 |
| Caramoran, Catanduanes | July 1, 2010      | 38               | 96                  | 80                                  |
| Camalig, Albay         | November 9, 2010  | 50               | 110                 | 204                                 |
| Donsol, Sorsogon       | November 11, 2010 | 44               | 98                  | 180                                 |
| Pilar, Sorsogon        | November 12, 2010 | 50               | 110                 | 204                                 |
| Guinobatan, Albay      | December 13, 2010 | 49               | 108                 | 200                                 |
| Total                  |                   | 374              | 888                 | 1456                                |

Source: MGB Report

The MGB has so far carried out two major activities under the Geo-hazard Mapping component, viz:

1. Production and reproduction, as well as dissemination to LGUs, of 1:50,000 scale Geo-hazard Maps;
2. 1:10,000 scale Geohazard Survey and Assessment of 3 key cities in the Bicol Region. These cities are Legazpi (Albay), Sorsogon (Sorsogon), and Iriga (Camarines Sur).

The activities were being undertaken as part of MGB's regular programs. Production of the 1:50,000 maps, for example, went alongside the MGB's IEC component of its National Geo-hazard Mapping Program. As of December 2010, a total of 9 municipalities, constituting a total of 374 barangays, had been covered by capacity-building seminars on Geohazard Awareness and Disaster Preparedness.

These seminars primarily aimed at enhancing the capacity of municipal and barangay for disaster preparedness by raising their level of awareness on and understanding of different geologic hazards and of how the risks posed by these hazards could be mitigated. They had benefited 888 participants, who had shown their capability to read and understand geo-hazard maps during the seminar. A total of 1,456 maps had been printed and distributed to all seminar/training participants. Details of the seminar outcomes are presented in the Table 9:

To achieve the training objective, the participants went through sessions that oriented them on various geologic hazards, key Early Warning and Evacuation procedures, as well as on RA 10121. They had workshops on Damage Analysis and Needs Assessment. They also reviewed the results of the geohazard survey and assessment which the MGB earlier conducted in their localities. Moreover, the seminar gave them opportunities to gain hand-on experiences on understanding the technical nuances of geohazard maps. Four sets of maps were provided to them, namely: 1) landslide susceptibility, 2) flood hazard, 3) ground subsidence/ground settlement susceptibility, and 4) liquefaction potential.

Knowledge on the use of these maps would enable the participants to enhance utility of their disaster preparedness plans as well as the comprehensive land use plans. The MGB believed that LGUs are now better informed as a result of capacity-building inputs provided by the BRP; however, both the MGB and the LGUs themselves thought that many LGU planners were still finding it hard to integrate geohazard maps to their CLUPs.

Interview with LGU officials showed that the geohazard training has helped them formulate their DRRM plans. It also facilitated the process of organizing their respective DRRMCs. However, at the lower levels of governance, such as the barangay level, the functionality of DRRM structures remained suspect. During the recent typhoons that hit the area, for example, experienced has shown that there was lack of coordination within the barangays, much more with other government agencies at the higher levels. In Virac, Catanduanes, basic facilities such as evacuation centers were inadequate.

The conduct of these seminars encountered logistical issues. The BRP fund for MGB RO 5 became available only in March 2011, which made it more difficult (than in a situation where funds are readily available) to conduct the trainings. The MGB advanced its own funds to cover training costs. Many host LGUs shouldered some of the costs by providing training venues, otherwise the MGB had to provide for the training venue as well. And so when the BRP fund did become available, part of it went to reimburse the funds advanced by the MGB for these activities.

With respect to the 1:10,000 scale geo-hazard survey, BRP funds were supposed to have been utilized for the purchase of flood modeling software. But there was delay in the purchase of the software. The price of the computer application has increased which required revision of the Project Proposal and the corresponding MOA. The MGB was able to purchase it only in June 2011.

The 1:10,000 scale geohazard survey and assessment entailed more rigor in the collection and analysis of data than in the production of 1:50,000 scale geohazard maps. The modeling software was thus important for the activity. An MGB report explained that—

For the landslide mapping, for example, each of the observed and/or reported cases of landslides had to be located and measured using GPS, Brunton compass and tape to delineate the landslide configuration. The character, mechanism and type of landslide must be determined. Factors that might have caused the landslide, like slope gradients; type, character and state of underlying geologic materials; discontinuities; land use, etc. needed to be carefully studied and must go into the process of analysis. Information relating to historical occurrences of landslides needed to be gathered through interviews with local residents. This information helped determine the threshold values of antecedent rain necessary for landslide initiation. Undisturbed materials on the landslide scarp had to be examined using a pocket penetrometer to measure strength of soil materials (cohesion and angle of

friction) on the slope. The materials were likewise sampled. Soil materials had to be subjected to tests for soil moisture content, atterberg limits and complete grading. (Dayao, 2011)

The MGB Report also provided details on the MGB's progress in the 1:10,000 scale geohazard survey and assessment as follows:

*Actual landslide susceptibility modeling has not been started since field assessment was only made in November to December. But landslide modeling using a GIS will be made employing univariate statistical methods published by ITC-UNESCO in the 1991 GIS System for Slope Instability Zonation (GISSIZ).*

*For the flood hazard mapping, reconstruction of flood histories in the study areas was aimed; hence a denser sampling through interviews was made. One to two river channels that significantly contribute to flooding in the covered cities were selected for flood modeling studies. For Sorsogon City, Salog River and Cabarbohan River were selected while for Iriga City, San Nicolas Channel and Perpetual Help Channel were chosen for modeling. Cross sections along these selected rivers were measured. Bed and bank materials along these cross sections were also noted. Overbank events and flood depths and flood durations during these overbank events were gathered through interviews. Selected flood events and/or typhoons were used for calibration of the flood model.*

*However, the actual flood modeling using hydrological software will be done at a later date when the software is already available. Daily rainfall data has already been acquired for the Legazpi Synoptic Station. However, comprehensive rainfall data has yet to be obtained from gauging stations closest to Iriga and Sorsogon in order to perform the necessary statistical data such as calculation of flood return periods and the unit of hydrographs for selected flood return periods.*

*Aside from landslide and flood hazard assessment, soils were likewise studied in areas identified in the 1:50,000 scale geohazard maps as susceptible to ground settlement and/or where soil liquefaction is likely or possible. This is to determine if indeed the sub-surface materials are susceptible to ground settlement and liquefaction.*

*The assessed barangays were also provided with posters on floods and landslides and with appropriate threat advisory. Upon completion of field assessment, advisories were also issued to the local chief executive during the exit conference.*

*The barangays covered by the 1:10,000 scale geohazard survey and assessment are listed below:*

|                      |                      |                     |                   |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Sorsogon City</b> | 40. Basud            | 3. Perpetual Help   | 17. Bonot         |
| 1. Santa Lucia       | 41. Bibincahan       | 4. San Agustin      | 18. Bagumbayan    |
| 2. San Juan          | 42. Cabid-an         | 5. San Isidro       | 19. Bogtong       |
| 3. Osiao             | 43. Polvorista (Pob) | 6. San Nicolas      | 20. Pawa          |
| 4. Maricrum          | 44. Sirangan (Pob)   | 7. San Juan         | 21. Bonga         |
| 5. Cabarbuhan        | 45. Talisay (Pob)    | 8. San Roque        | 22. Matanag       |
| 6. San Ramon         | 46. Sampaloc (Pob)   | 9. San Jose         | 23. Arimbay       |
| 7. San Vicente       | 47. Salog (Pob)      | 10. San Miguel      | 24. Tamaoyan      |
| 8. Salvacion         | 48. Sulucan (Pob)    | 11. San Francisco   | 25. Dita          |
| 9. Sugod             | 49. Balogo           | 12. Sto. Domingo    | 26. San Joaquin   |
| 10. Del Rosario      | 50. Almendras-Cogon  | 13. Sta. Elena      | 27. Bagong Abre   |
| 11. Balete           | 51. Buhatan          | 14. Banao           | 28. Buyuaa        |
| 12. San Roque        | 52. Abuyog           | 15. La Anunciacion  | 29. Bigaa         |
| 13. Santa Cruz       | 53. Bulabog          | 16. La Purisima     | 30. San Francisco |
| 14. Rawis            | 54. Ticol            | 17. San Vicente Sur | 31. Buenavista    |
| 15. Santo Domingo    | 55. Barayong         | 18. Francia         | 32. Lamba         |
| 16. Bognia           | 56. Pamurayan        | 19. Sta. Cruz Sur   | 33. Buraguis      |
| 17. San Isidro       | 57. Capuy            | 20. Salvacion       | 34. Pinaric       |
| 18. San Pascual      | 58. Gimaloto         | 21. La Trinidad     | 35. Banadero      |

|                     |                       |                       |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 19. Poblacion       | 59. Bitan-o/Dalipay   | 22. Sto. Nino         | 36. Sagpon           |
| 20. Caricaran       | 60. Penafrancia       | 23. La Medalla        | 37. Tula-tula        |
| 21. Jamislagan      | 61. Cambulga          | 24. San Antonio       | 38. Maoyod           |
| 22. Bato            | 62. Macabog           | <b>Legazpi City</b>   | 39. Cabugao          |
| 23. Bon-ot          | 63. Pangpang          | 1. Maslog             | 40. Ilawod West      |
| 24. Gatbo           | <b>Iriga City</b>     | 2. Taysan             | 41. Sagmin           |
| 25. Buenavista      | 1. San Ramon          | 3. Imalnod            | 42. Bano             |
| 26. Balogo          | 2. Sta. Teresita      | 4. Mariawa            | 43. Ilawod           |
| 27. Sawanga         | 3. Santiago           | 5. Banquerohan        | 44. Puro             |
| 28. Santo Nino      | 4. Sagrada            | 6. Bariis             | 45. Dapdap           |
| 29. Buenavista      | 5. Cristo Rey         | 7. Homapon            | 46. Cabagnan         |
| 30. Panlayaan       | 6. San Rafael         | 8. Cagbacong          | 47. Rizal Street     |
| 31. Salvacion       | 7. Antipolo           | 9. Bagacay            | 48. Cabagnan East    |
| 32. Rizal           | 8. Sta. Isabel        | 10. Kawit-East Wash   | 49. Imperial Court   |
| 33. Bucalbucalan    | 9. Nino Jesus         | 11. Estanza           | 50. Lapu-lapu        |
| 34. San Isidro      | 10. San Pedro         | 12. EM's Barrio South | 51. Padang           |
| 35. Tugos           | 11. San Vicente Norte | 13. Binanuahan East   | 52. EM's Barrio      |
| 36. Burabod (Pob)   | 12. Sta. Cruz Norte   | 14. Ilawod East       | 53. EM's Barrio East |
| 37. Piot (Pob)      | 13. San Andres        | 15. Cabagnan West     | 54. Cruzada          |
| 38. San Juan (Roro) | 14. Sta. Maria        | 16. Binanuahan West   | 55. Bitano           |
| 39. Guinlajan       |                       |                       |                      |

Initial findings for the 1:10,000 scale geohazard survey show the following:

- a) Most of the landslides in Sorsogon City are in the form of translational debris slides occurring on very steep slopes. These were documented in the barangays of Osiao, Salvacion, San Isidro and Rizal which are underlain by Quaternary Volcanics and Pyroclastics of the Pocdol Volcanic Chain. Barangay Osiao, Bacon District has the most number of landslides as reported and as documented. Most of these landslides are in the form of debris slides that occur not only along the road from Brgy. San Juan to the Brgy. Osiao but on hillslopes not related to road cuts as well. The combined weak nature of geologic materials and the very steep slopes in the area are seen to be the main reason for the landslides. Debris materials from one of the landslides in the upstream portion of Osiao River caused a blockage and temporary damming of the river channel resulting in debris flows and flash floods in the barangay proper and causing Osiao River to change its course.
- b) Debris slides and slumps were also mapped along road cuts in the barangays of Panlayaan and Rizal. Excavation of slope toe during road widening and construction of residential houses on these slopes is seen as one of the primary causes of landslides along these road cuts.
- c) Coastal flooding is very common in the coastal barangays of Sorsogon City, however, because of the sea wall constructed in some of the coastal barangays, the effects of flooding and storm surges had now been minimized unlike during Typhoon Sisang in 1987.
- d) Landslides in Iriga City are most in the form of debris slides with few in the form of slumps. These were documented in barangays Sta. Cruz Norte and San Vicente Norte which are situated on the eroded upper footslopes of the Sagnay stratovolcano. The landslides in these barangays generally occur on the embankment slopes of roads.
- e) Landslides in the form of debris slides have also been documented along Perpetual Help and San Nicolas gullies. These have a tendency to develop into debris flows depending on the volume of rainfall. When this happens, the debris flows run downslope depositing debris in the city proper and Perpetual Help proper.
- f) The floods in the city proper and in Brgy. Perpetual Help of October 2007 resulted from the combination of excessive rainfall and the development of landslides along San Nicolas and Perpetual Help gullies that turned into debris flows which silted the irrigation canals in San Nicolas and the channel in Perpetual Help causing the storm runoff to flow out of these drainage systems.

- g) *An active quarry site was observed along the San Nicolas gully near the Holy Infant Memorial Park. The quarry pit bottom is much deeper than the irrigation canal bed resulting in a hanging irrigation canal. The sudden change in depth of the longitudinal profile of San Nicolas gully could result in strong eddying/churning within this quarry pit should excessive rainstorms occur in the future. This could again result in avulsion with roof runoff coming out of the main channel, flooding the city proper again.*
- h) *Roads and railroads have been elevated to make them passable during flood events but these structures had since served as artificial dams that hinder sheet floods from flowing down gradient, leaving the up gradient portions inundated with deeper flood waters for longer durations. Some areas have become more flood prone since then.*

*Based on the above initial findings some recommendations were submitted to the local chief executives:*

- a) *Construction of a series of silt traps or silt dams to trap boulders and debris from landslides developed along gully walls of San Nicolas and Perpetual Help gullies is recommended.*
- b) *Quarrying along San Nicolas gully should be regulated such that appropriate depths and widths are maintained. The deep quarry pit could be used as silt dam that would collect boulders and other debris that are not contained by the series of silt traps upstream of the quarry site.*
- c) *If roads have to be elevated appropriate drainage systems should be constructed across these roads. These drainage systems should be designed to accommodate at least the 5-year return period floods.*
- d) *Elementary schools in San Jose, San Miguel, San Francisco, La Purisima, San Ramon should not be used as evacuation centers in times of floods since these school sites are also flood prone.*

As in the case of the livelihood training intervention by TESDA, the implementation of the MGB-led component started late. Here is the timeline:

Date/s: 22 June 2011

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews

Documents reviewed: Project reports/documents

Key Informants:

1. Ruby L. Desolo, Executive Director, BCCD
2. Beverly Dycoco, Program Supervisor, BCCD
3. Mayra M. Gaveria, Finance Officer
4. Nessa Sibulo, Project Officer, BRP

#### *NGO-MANAGED LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS*

In December 2009, the DSWD FO5 and the Bicol Center for Community Development (BCCD), a non-government organization (NGO), signed a MOA for the implementation of two livelihood projects in the Province of Albay. The two projects were—

1. Home-to-Farm Shuttle Service for Farmers in the Relocation Sites
2. Hand-made Paper and Crafts Making of Out-of-School Youth

Aside from being a livelihood venture by itself, the Shuttle Service Project was also intended to serve as a livelihood support facility for settlement site beneficiaries who needed to commute daily to and from their current locations to the farm holdings they tilled before being relocated. The three resettlement sites were found in the Municipalities of Daraga and Camalig and the City of Legazpi, namely Anislag (Daraga), Tagaytay (Camalig) and Taysan (Legazpi).

The objective of the Hand-made Paper Project, on the other hand, was to generate livelihood opportunities for out-of-school youth in another resettlement site in Barangay Anislag, Daraga, Albay.

The MOA, among other provisions, pegged the total amount of Php 1,386,198 for the Shuttle Service Project and Php 527,010 for the Hand-made Paper Project as DSWD counterpart; the entire amount (Php 1,913,208) for both projects would be made available to BCCD as a loan. The loan was to be repaid by BCCD in accordance with an amortization schedule agreed on by both parties.

The release of DSWD funds in two tranches was in effect, which is standard practice for projects of this kind, although this was not specified in the MOA.

BCCD's counterpart amounted to Php 104,000 for the Shuttle Service Project and Php 102,355 for the Hand-made Paper and Crafts Project, or a total of Php 206,355.

In sum, the amount of funds coming from all sources was Php 1,490,000 for the Shuttle Service Project and Php 629,365 for the Hand-made Paper Project.

The MOA also required both parties to regularly coordinate and consult with each other on matters relating to project implementation.



**Above photos show the 3 non-productive units of jeepneys intended as a livelihood project for relocation site beneficiaries in Albay.**

By February 2010, 30 percent of project funds, or Php 415,000 for the Shuttle Service Project and Php 158,000 for the Hand-made Paper Project, had been released to the BCCD. After several months of implementing both livelihood projects, the BCCD was able to conduct several social preparation activities such as community

organizing and mobilizing, as well as provide related capability building inputs. For the Shuttle Service Project, 3 units of second-hand passenger jeepneys had been purchased. For capability building support, technical and entrepreneurship trainings had been provided and availed of by target beneficiaries. The BCCD also hired a staff whose function was focused on implementation of both projects.

Through interviews with BCCD representatives, and based on submitted financial reports, it appeared that funds amounting to as much as Php 454,000 which the BCCD has earmarked for other projects have been re-channeled—in violation of its own policies—to finance the above activities. If BCCD's total counterpart of Php 206,355 was taken into account, it would seem that the BCCD had over-exposed itself financially by Php 247,645. Its decision-making entailed risks. Ms. Ruby Desolo, the current Executive Director who took her job in January 2011—at a time when the BCCD was already in the middle of implementing both projects—claimed that the BCCD under her predecessor's leadership could have chosen the route it took on the basis of the assumption that the remaining amount representing 70 percent of the funds to be provided by DSWD was forthcoming. For months the BCCD waited for the release of the second tranche. None of it would materialize.

Desolo also expressed her not being comfortable with the decision of her predecessors to accept the entire amount of the DSWD funds as loan when some of them were allotted for activities that were not income-earning, such as trainings and other capacity building support to beneficiaries.

**Table 12. Summary of BRP funds released/disbursed for the BCCD-managed projects as of December 2011 (Php)**

| Items                             | Shuttle Service Project | Hand-Made Paper Project | Total        |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Budget                            | 1,386,198.00            | 527,097.56              | 1,913,295.56 |
| First Tranche (30%-Feb 2010)      | -415,859.40             | -158,129.30             | -573,988.7   |
| Second Tranche (Unreleased)       | 970,338.6               | 368,968.26              | 1,339,306.86 |
| Expenses (Feb-Dec 2010)           |                         |                         |              |
| Personnel                         | 124,234.74              | 118,851.08              | 243,085.82   |
| Meetings                          | 6,531.20                | 7,613.75                | 14,144.95    |
| Travel and Transportation         | 2,147.00                | 2,632.00                | 4,779.00     |
| Equipment                         | 590,000.00              | 0.00                    | 590,000.00   |
| Permits and Licenses              | 5,747.50                | 0.00                    | 5,747.50     |
| Initial Operating Cost            | 0.00                    | 0.00                    | 0.00         |
| Office Supplies and Materials     | 1,781.00                | 0.00                    | 1,781.00     |
| Seminar/Training                  | 0.00                    | 168,256.97              | 168,256.97   |
| Marketing and Promotion           | 0.00                    | 0.00                    | 0.00         |
| Total Expenses                    | 730,441.44              | 297,353.80              | 1,027,795.24 |
| Variance (First Tranche-Expenses) | -314,582.04             | -139,224.50             | -453,806.54  |

Source: BCCD Reports

In an extended period of time in which the ends of “regular consultation and coordination” between the DSWD and the BCCD were hardly met, the latter took questionable—from the viewpoint of the project’s objective, in the case of the Shuttle Service—steps that the DSWD would later on deemed as unacceptable. In January 2011, or almost a year after the release of the first tranche, the DSWD’s evaluation team found, among other things, that the franchise of two of the three acquired jeepneys was for routes that did not ply the identified three relocation sites (the third has yet to be registered and acquire a franchise). Also, the DSWD ruled that the BCCD had not done enough to provide the DSWD with updates on project implementation and was therefore non-compliant with the MOA-mandated provisions on the reporting requirements.

The BCCD, on the other hand, complained that the DSWD relinquished its role as project partner in providing them timely technical advice, one that could have prevented them from taking steps that were not specifically prohibited by the MOA anyway. BCCD staff members also claimed that they were not deficient on the reporting requirement, saying that the information presented by the financial and related documents they submitted did not reach—on account of dysfunctions within the DSWD FO5—all those who needed to review it.

On the issue of submission of liquidation documents to the DSWD FO5, Desolo said they received only one letter. The subject: Final Demand.

Following the January 2011 evaluation, the DSWD FO5 sent a letter to the DSWD CO, informing the latter of its findings and requesting a team from the Central Office to conduct another technical evaluation of the BCCD projects. Nothing came out of the request.

From the viewpoint of BCCD, the DSWD FO5 has not done enough to properly advise and coordinate with them as project partner. They felt helpless dealing with the bureaucratic redtape in government, claiming that formal communications, among other things, took a very long time to get across, if at all.

The DSWD FO5, along with PMO staff, and BCCD representatives met two more times following the January 2011 evaluation. On February 14, 2011, the DSWD advised the BCCD that the remaining funds for the Shuttle Service Project amounting to Php 971,198 would be realigned to another BRP-supported livelihood project and thus would no longer be released to the BCCD. The Hand-made Paper Project, however, had been found deserving of DSWD’s

continuing support. Nevertheless, when they last met on June 13, 2011, both parties agreed, in view of the looming end of BRP's own implementation, to scrap both projects altogether.

To recapitulate, here are the key milestones of BCCD's projects:

Date/s: 23 June 2011

Places visited: Brgy Nogotgot, Manito, Albay

Activities conducted: Interviews, document reviews, site observation

Documents reviewed: Project documents/reports

Key Informants:

1. Mr. Cedric Daep, APSEMO, Office of the Governor, Province of Albay
2. Myrna S. Ferrer, MSWDO, Manito, Albay
3. Group discussion: Ronald Supat (Punong Barangay), Juan Ortiz (Barangay Kagawad), Maritess Abellana (Barangay Secretary)

#### *GETTING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY INVOLVED*

Barangay Nagotgot in Manito, Albay, has a mountainous topography. It is therefore prone to landslides and flooding during heavy rains. As recent as early this year, in January 2011, floods claimed the lives of two residents in Inang Maharang (Hot Mama), one of Nagotgot's remote sitios.

The dire conditions of the area have prompted the BRP to select Nagotgot as one of the priority sites for the conduct of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM) Training.

For 6 days, from February 15 to 20, 2011, 35 community members were gathered to participate in the CBDRRM Training. The participants represented various sectors in the community. They included the elected barangay officials, barangay health workers (BHW), barangay tanods, NGO and sectoral representatives (youth, senior citizens, religious groups, etc.). Experts in CBDRRM such as Mr. Cedric Daep of the Province of Albay, UNDP and DSWD Region 5 staff members, Engr. Dindo Abellano, Manito MPDC and DRRMC Coordinator), Mr. Arnulfo Casina, Manito LGU Supply Officer, among others, served as trainers.

The training modules covered key areas on the PDRRM Law (RA 10121), overview of disaster management, Family Disaster Preparedness and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Participatory Community Disaster Risk Assessment (Hazard Assessment and Mapping), Early Warning and Communication Protocol, Community Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Planning, among other topics and sub-topics. Part of the design was for the participants to gain proficiency in using Early Warning Systems, but they were unable to go through an EWS exercise because the needed equipment has yet to be procured.

The participants' major training output was the adoption of community disaster preparedness and contingency plans they themselves formulated. The plan consisted of an evacuation plan, hazard assessment mapping, community resource mapping; vulnerability and capacity assessment, community risk assessment, and early warning and communication protocol, among other things. It has set up committees with their respective tasks on any given disaster situation. Among other committees, these were: Transport committee, Early Warning Committee, River Watch, Rain Gauge, etc. On top of these structures is the Nagotgot Barangay DRRMC.

During the interview with community leaders four months after they went through the training, they demonstrated how they applied what they have learned. The Bicol region had been hit by at least two typhoons during the month (June) and the local committees were up for any eventuality.



The Rain Gauge Committee had installed five low-cost warning systems (with help from other agencies like the UP Los Banos) in critical locations within the barangay, such as Inang Maharang and other hazard-prone settlement zones. Its members knew, as a result of the training, how to read a Rain Gauge meter. Depending on what the committee recommended (eg, early warning or evacuation), the other DRRM committees in Nagotgot would have been alerted on the next steps that needed to be taken. In other words, a system for DRRM had been established where communities are in control of accurate and real-time information on the basis of which planned responses would be taken. For the community in Nagotgot, the entire mechanism for an effective response to disasters has been adopted as a core component of local governance.



**Bell and Bottle, a low-cost Early Warning System installed in Barangay Nogotgot, Manito, Albay.**

Tested on how one would respond to a situation where the appropriate committee had declared an evacuation stage, a barangay resident explained: “Our preparedness and contingency plan has a policy regarding who to evacuate first. High risk groups, such as senior citizens, the sick, pregnant women, the children—in that order—are to be prioritized during this stage. Those who constitute these groups have been identified, because the plan includes a community risk assessment, and which is being regularly updated by another committee.... Also, evacuation centers have been identified. They include schools, concrete houses, etc. and the capacity of each facility has been determined.”

Ronald Supat, the Punong Barangay, echoed this new-found community strength with a sense of pride and achievement. He said: “Before, it was all mine. In times of calamities, I went around to relay information passed to me from higher authorities. I was always on site to give a hand to families moving out of their homes or crossing swelling rivers.”

The CBDRRM training changed all that. Supat continued: “Today, all I do is orchestrate and oversee that all systems are in place and working. There had been heavy rains these past weeks, and we have proven to ourselves that we are ready and capable of coping with contingencies. The flood markers are working. The Rain Gauges are working. The committees are technically capacitated. Lost is the collective feeling of helplessness like we experienced some years ago.”

Cedric Daep, main resource person of the CBDRRM trainings, agreed that the participants had fully understood, internalized and fully appreciated the content of the training. “A plan prepared and adopted by the community members themselves is the key,” he said. “That does not only raise the awareness level of the people, it also ensures that everybody understands what needs to be done during times of disasters.”

“With a functional BDRRMC and its sub-committees, it becomes easier for communities to respond to emergency situations. It is like pressing buttons, where everybody performs his or her roles efficiently and responsibly, in line with the roles that have been internalized by each one. It gets the whole community involved.”

The next steps, he said, is to fully equip the communities with communications equipment such as two-way radios to facilitate linking with the municipal governments in case external support would be needed during emergency situations. He also posed the challenge of how the CBDRRM training could be accessed by, or delivered to, as many people as possible. The BRP has so far conducted CBDRRM trainings in one municipality in each of the 5 provinces all over Region 5. The municipalities, aside from Manito (Albay), were Barcelona (Sorsogon), Daet (Camarines Norte), Bagamanoc (Catanduanes), and San Pascual (Masbate). Another training has been set for one municipality in Camarines Sur.

To reach more barangays and communities, the BRP has also conducted ToT for the CBDRRM. This was participated in by 30 DSWD FO5 SWAD team members. They would be responsible for conducting CBDRRM trainings in the other areas in Bicol in the coming months.

The training outputs also informed DSWD's formulation of a Family and Community Disaster Preparedness Manual.

Alongside the CBDRRM training are related capacity building interventions provided by other agencies like the Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau (MGB), also under the auspices of the BRP. The MGB has conducted one-day seminars for barangay officials on geo-hazard assessment and mapping. With tools like geo-hazard maps, the BRP has envisioned a greater capacity for LGUs to plan and implement effective DRRM systems.

Daep has suggested that at least two things needed to be ensured to make CBDRRM trainings more effective. These are: One, the availability of rain gauges during workshops so that the participants could actually demonstrate how the equipment is used and operated; and, Two, minimizing the need to conduct another training for new sets of barangay officials after every election, stressing the fact that people need time for them to get acquainted with the DRRM standards and procedures.

Date/s: 24 June 2011

Place/s visited: Boton, Casiguran, Sorsogon

Activities conducted: Interviews, site observation, document reviews, survey

Documents reviewed: Project reports

No. of survey respondents: 5

Key Informants:

1. Mrs. Jose Hubilla, President, Boton NASA
2. Ma. Lynna Esguerra, Member, Boton SEA K
3. Nestor Villegas, Secretary, NASA

#### *THE BRICKS OF BOTON*

The relocation site in Barangay Boton came into being in 2006 a few months after Typhoon Milenyo hit the area. As in many parts of Bicol, Typhoon Milenyo destroyed crops and properties in Boton, leaving hundreds of residents without homes and livelihood.

The DSWD and LGU Casiguran responded by offering relief to the typhoon victims. Together with the barangay officials of Boton, the MSWDO and other municipal officials surveyed the extent of devastation and listed, through a series of interviews, those who needed prompt relief and assistance. The victims came from various barangays in Casiguran. With the screening process came DSWD's recovery response: Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP). The uniform amount of Php 70,000 per household beneficiary would have to be made available under the CSAP. As a standard procedure, both the LGU and the NASA managed this fund. They disbursed it for purchase of housing materials.

More help poured in. Two private land owners offered to rent their land as relocation site for families whose dwellings were totally destroyed by the typhoon. Availability of a relocation site, to be provided by the LGU, was a requirement for the CSAP to proceed.

The LGU listed 65 families as qualified beneficiaries of the relocation site. However, only 50 of them proceeded to qualify for the CSAP.

DSWD's approval of the list of beneficiaries paved the way for clearing and developing the site for house construction. The LGU, through its MSWDO, met with the beneficiaries in a series of consultations and meetings to prepare for the succeeding activities. Through these consultations, the beneficiaries agreed to provide labor for house construction as equity, among other things. Facilitated by the LGU, they also organized themselves into a NASA, and elected officers to represent them in all official transactions.

The site, nestled below a hill next to Casiguran's municipal boundary with Sorsogon City to the north, needed to be cut to level the ground and fill an adjacent rice field with the earth debris to create more room for the settlement area. Aside from the beneficiaries working on the site, the LGU sent in skilled workers to help on the construction work. Each household sent a worker to the site. If none was available on a given day, the absentee beneficiary was required to pay an amount equivalent to a person day's work. Women helped prepare and serve the food.

Site development and house construction took its toll on some beneficiaries whose livelihood was far from the place and could not afford to be somewhere else for long stretches of time. This resulted in some member's delisting themselves from the NASA and forfeiting their slots in the relocation site. Nevertheless, the DSWD's CSAP beneficiaries remained at 50.

As in many other areas, several factors facilitated the accomplishments in the construction of new houses, such as complementation with other programs and networking with other agencies. The CSAP required equity from beneficiaries in the form of labor or materials. For them, being involved in project implementation also meant compromising their livelihood. Absences by some members during construction strained the solidarity within the NASA and undermined the progress of implementation. In that regard the "Food for work" and "Cash for work" provided by the DSWD went a long way in facilitating construction work. In some cases the LGUs likewise greatly helped ease the spadework by providing equipment and skilled labor. Some NGOs donated grants for house construction.



**Bricks for sale are on display at either side of the road (photos above and below) in Barangay Boton, Casiguran, Sorsogon. The 50 BRP-supported homes are shown in the background of photo above.**



**At 3 pesos per piece, Nestor Villegas (photo below) shows off his best-selling brick tiles, used for flooring or walling.**



In July 2010, the beneficiary households moved in to their new houses. DSWD's recovery strategy also included a provision of a uniform amount of Php 5,000.00 per SEA K Association (SKA) member.<sup>11</sup> Eighteen out of the 50 CSAP beneficiaries accepted SEA K's terms at minimal interest and cash-flow based amortization, and availed themselves of the loan the livelihood support program offered. They ventured into bricks making, blue crab fishing, rice trading, buy and sell, among other micro-enterprises.

As a group the SEA K entrepreneurs have experienced difficulties collecting loan payments due to prolonged absence of key association officials. The president—Guillermo Emor—for example, has been contracted to work in a distant location (San Pablo City, Laguna) and was therefore seldom available for presiding over association meetings and/or facilitating group decisions or actions. This resulted in some members defaulting on their loan payments. Compared to other SK groups in the region, the Lubas SKG (Boton) has not performed well, as indicated below:

**Table 13. Comparison of SEAK Financial Performance, by Area (in Php, as of May 2011)**

| Group/Association/Area           | Capital Assistance | Amount Due | Amount Paid | Arrears | Rollback Rate |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| Lubas SKG (Boton)                | 75,000             | 46,875     | 18,750      | 28,125  | 40            |
| All UNDP-funded SKG/A (Sorsogon) | 550,000            | 343,750    | 255,217     | 88,533  | 74            |
| All UNDP-funded SKG/A (Region 5) | 1,050,000          | 593,750    | 432,737     | 161,013 | 73            |
| All SKG/A (Region 5)             | 7,750,000          | 1,448,958  | 909,779     | 539,179 | 46            |

Source: DSWD FO5 OD Report

As individual entrepreneurs, however, the former typhoon victims were doing well. The bricks of Boton were attracting buyers from around Sorsogon province. The area has gradually established a brand for the product.

“Unlike the bricks the Legazpi City where machines are used to produce them,” Nestor Villagas, one of the SEA K entrepreneurs who were into brick-making, explained with conviction. “Our hand-made products have been proven to be more durable and of higher quality.”

Overtime, this has made Boton a preferred producer and seller of bricks in Sorsogon and neighboring areas. Although far from being waged on a massive commercial scale, business had never been this good in the area. Villegas said he earned on average a net income of Php 6,000 per month from his relatively-booming brick venture.

The Bricks of Boton have also generated livelihood for other members of the NASA. Ma. Lynna Esguerra, 37 and a mother of 1, had encouraged her husband to join the Boton SKA so they could access SEA K funds and start their own brick-making business. Like the Villegas family, the Esguerras also did well in their brick venture. Their business had expanded in a matter of 10 months that they could now afford to hire fellow NASA members to work for them. Esguerra said they paid Php 200 a day for each worker, excluding provisions for a regular meal and two snacks. Otherwise, they paid Php 250 without the provisions.

<sup>11</sup> Membership in an association and acceptance of its terms are requirements to access the SEA K loan.

There are other ventures of consequence within the NASA. Jaime Helap, another SKA member, used his Php 5,000 to buy fish nets meant for snaring blue crabs. He said nets of this kind had, on average of 2 months of productive life span. He also complained that, aside from normal wear and tear, he had on two occasions lost his nets to thieves. “I bought 4 different sets of nets already,” he said.

Selling his catch for Php 35-100 per kilogram, Helap felt satisfied with his average daily income of Php 250 per day.

The general mood in Boton, Casiguran was upbeat. Even those who did not avail themselves of the SEA K financial support, and were making a living with other means, have much to thank for, and did so during the interviews. Survey results for Boton respondents showed that their living conditions have improved compared to three years ago, among other indicators.

“We are indebted to the DSWD and the UNDP and we wish to wholeheartedly thank them for that,” said Merlinda Hular, another NASA member. “We also thank the barangay and municipal officials,” she went on.

The UNDP-supported Bicol Recovery Project also benefited the 50 CSAP beneficiaries in Boton. All 50 houses have been connected to the mainline of the Sorsogon Electric Cooperative. They are also connected to the LGU-operated level three water system, although there were times when some could only draw water from their respective faucets during nighttime due to low water pressure. Some NASA members complained that those who operate the water system were not diligent enough to keep the piping systems fully functional.

The Boton typhoon victims not only had their bricks and other livelihood sources, they too had decent and pink-painted homes, with more or less adequate provision for water and electricity.



**The backyards of NASA homes in Boton (like the one shown above) have become production areas for brick-making, generating livelihood for members of the community.**



**Jaime Helap, a fisherman, prepares his net for launch. He bought his gears using SEA K funds. At the background are the BRP-supported shelters for 50 families in Barangay Boton, Casiguran, Sorsogon.**



## ANNEX H—PROJECT STATUS AS OF 15 AUGUST 2011

## SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS, BY COMPONENT

Table 14. Status of Accomplishments

| Component                             | Minimum Targets/Indicators  | Status/Remarks   | Issues  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 5. Housing and Infrastructure Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and electricity connection to 1,000 existing core shelter units</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% completion of installation of 3<sup>rd</sup> level water connections in all 24 project sites</li> <li>The Project was able to spread out the fund 10% more from the original target of 1,000 benefitting 99 (132?) more families.</li> <li>Six (6) LGUs have been provided Resource Augmentation fund</li> </ul> | Fast-track release of reimbursements.   |
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>140 new permanent shelter construction)</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% formally turned-over to the LGUs</li> <li>149 heads of households were trained by TESDA on Carpentry, Masonry and Reinforced Steel Bar Installation (RSBI)</li> <li>Cash-for-Work assistance provided by DSWD to 140 households for 10 days</li> </ul>   | Installation of electricity by ALECO and NHA is incomplete (standards and wirings and lack of transformer.) |
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender concerns in the ownership of houses and land integrated</li> </ul>        | Women-led households identified in all project sites; 31% of Certificates of Ownerships in the name of women household members (survey data).  |   |
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved resettlement and habitats</li> </ul>                                    | Majority of survey respondents are satisfied with their housing facilities (as of July 2011, completion of all facilities by September 2011 is expected to raise level of satisfaction among project beneficiaries.  | Need for more livelihood opportunities near project sites   |

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up 5 to 10 building resource centres for dissemination of information on construction technology and practices</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All seven (7) Basic Facilities have been completed and formally turned-over to the LGUs.</li> <li>One (1) LGU (San Vicente, Camarines Norte) is scheduled for formal turn-over in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of September.</li> </ul>  |  |
| 6. Livelihood Support                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of livelihood opportunities for the affected communities in the farm and non-farm sectors</li> <li>Gender concerns in women's participation in livelihood programs integrated</li> <li>Upgrading assets and skills of the people for increasing productivity</li> <li>Increased access to finance for starting up small businesses</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TESDA's procurement of training materials and equipment is completed</li> <li>TESDA's Livelihood Skills Training completed; benefitting 310 participants</li> <li>TESDA submitted audited liquidation report (total disbursements—Php 1.8 million)</li> <li>SEA K livelihood opportunities provided to 310 HHs; total funds disbursements—Php 1.8 million</li> </ul>  |  |
| 7. Capacity Building and Risk Reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DRRM Plans prepared, adopted and implemented by community members</li> <li>A community-based early warning system set up in all the communities most prone to typhoons and volcanic hazards</li> <li>Greater household preparedness for disasters</li> <li>100 women trained in disaster preparedness for all hazards</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Trainings conducted and completed in six (6) pilot Barangays in the Provinces of Albay, Sorsogon, Camarines Sur, Masbate Camarines Norte and Catanduanes.</li> <li>All six (6) target barangays received Food-for-Training (FFT) assistance from the DSWD</li> <li>Enhancement of the DSWD Family and Community Disaster Preparedness (FCDP) Manual;</li> <li>One (1) Training of Trainers (TOT) conducted with 30 DSWD FO-V staff</li> <li>Contingency Plans of all 6 Barangays developed</li> <li>6 Early Warning System (EWS) equipment to be installed in each barangay</li> <li>6 BDRRMCs organized</li> <li>Hazard and risks maps of each of the barangays prepared, analyzed and utilised as basis for the development of the contingency plans</li> <li>Total of 210 CBDRM training pax</li> </ul> |  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-hazard (typhoons, volcanoes, floods, landslides, earthquakes) risk assessment maps and community response plans for 25 communities</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>496 tarpaulin maps (1:50,000 scale) maps produced and distributed</li> <li>784 paper maps produced and distributed</li> <li>Flo2d Modeling software purchased</li> <li>3 cities assessed and mapped for 1:10,000 scale geo-hazard maps</li> </ul>   |  |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 8. Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 “fly away” communications kits to support rapid inter-agency needs assessment teams deployed to assess new emergency situations</li> <li>• Enhanced tracking and coordination of early recovery efforts in Bicol, as indicated by capacity for immediate access to relevant information, effective knowledge management, and people participation.</li> </ul>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Documentation of Best Practices in Community-Based DRRM was completed. Final draft of the study was submitted to UNDP in February.</li> <li>2. Procurement of the Communications Hardware was completed.</li> <li>3. The Training on the UN Emergency Communications System was completed in April 2011</li> </ol>  |  |
| 9. Emergency Assistance Fund for Typhoon Ondoy Victims                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CFW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pasig-200 HHs</li> <li>▪ Taguig-200 HHs</li> <li>▪ Pateros-250 HHs</li> <li>▪ Caloocan-1030 HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ ESA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pasig-17 HHs</li> <li>▪ Taguig-10 HHs</li> <li>▪ Valenzuela-12 HHs</li> <li>▪ Pateros-15 HHs</li> <li>▪ Caloocan -26 HHs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FO IVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CFW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Antipolo-99 HHs</li> <li>▪ Cainta-701 HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ ESA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cainta-170 HHs</li> <li>▪ Angono-49 HHs</li> <li>▪ San Mateo-100 HHs</li> <li>▪ Paete-100 HHs</li> <li>▪ Pagsanjan-102 HHs</li> <li>▪ Sta. Cruz-109 HHs</li> <li>▪ Batangas-20 HHs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ESA-127 HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NCR – Php 4,280,800</li> <li>○ IVA – Php 5,098,000</li> <li>○ III – Php 635,100</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CFW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pasig-200 HHs</li> <li>▪ Taguig-200 HHs</li> <li>▪ Pateros-250 HHs</li> <li>▪ Caloocan-1030 HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ ESA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pasig-17 HHs</li> <li>▪ Taguig-10 HHs</li> <li>▪ Valenzuela-12 HHs</li> <li>▪ Pateros-15 HHs</li> <li>▪ Caloocan -26 HHs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FO IVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CFW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Antipolo-99 HHs</li> <li>▪ Cainta-701 HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ ESA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cainta-170 HHs</li> <li>▪ Angono-49 HHs</li> <li>▪ San Mateo-100 HHs</li> <li>▪ Paete-100 HHs</li> <li>▪ Pagsanjan-102 HHs</li> <li>▪ Sta. Cruz-109 HHs</li> <li>▪ Batangas-20 HHs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ESA-127 HHs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total Disbursements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NCR – Php 4,280,800</li> <li>○ IVA – Php 5,098,000</li> <li>○ III – Php 635,100</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |  |

Source: Project documents; PMO Reports



## ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY COMPONENT AND LOCATION

| Component/Sub-components | Location                   |                      | Target No. of Beneficiaries (HHs, Individuals, Brgys) | % Accomplishment | Remarks             |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
|                          | Province/City/Municipality | Barangay             |   |                  |                     |
| 1 Housing Support        |                            |                      |   |                  |                     |
| New Core Shelter         | Albay, Sto. Domingo        | San Andres           | 70  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, Labo            | Guisican             | 40  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, San Vicente     | Fabrica              | 15  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Sorsogon, Prieto Diaz      | San Ramon            | 15  | 100              |                     |
| Total                    |                            |                      | 140   |                  |                     |
| Water                    | Albay, Pio Duran           |                      | 80  | 100              | Occasional flooding |
|                          | Albay, Manito              | Kavit                | 30  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Albay, Daraga              | Anislag              | 80  | 100              | Not potable         |
|                          | Albay, Polangui            | Itaran               | 11  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Albay, Tabaco              | Pinagbobongan        | 109   | 100              |                     |
|                          | Albay, Ligao               | Tuburan              | 31  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Albay, Sto. Domingo        | San Andres           | 70  | 100              | Low supply          |
|                          | Albay, Tiwi                | Joroan               | 20  | 100              |                     |
|                          |                            | Sogod                | 39  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Sub-Total                  |                      | 470   |                  |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, Capalonga       | Ubang                | 15  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, Basud           | Poblacion            | 24  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, San Vicente     | Calabagas            | 33  | 100              |                     |
|                          |                            | Fabrica              | 15  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, Labo            | Bayabas              | 6   | 100              |                     |
|                          |                            | Guisican             | 40  | 100              |                     |
|                          |                            | San Antonio          | 40  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Norte, Vinzons         | Mantabog             | 10  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Sub-Total                  |                      | 183   |                  |                     |
|                          | Cam Sur, Tinambac          | T Nevada, Beunavista | 45  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Sur, Libmanan          | Bigajo Norte         | 50  | 100              |                     |
|                          |                            | Mambulo              | 30  | 100              |                     |
|                          |                            | Mantaliasay          | 30  | 100              |                     |
|                          | Cam Sur, Goa               | Taytay               | 48  | 100              |                     |
| Sub-Total                |                            |                      | 203   |                  |                     |

| Component/Sub-components | Location                   |                      | Target No. of Beneficiaries (HHs, Individuals, Brgys) | % Accomplishment | Remarks                               |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                          | Province/City/Municipality | Barangay             |   |                  |                                       |
| 1 Housing Support        |                            |                      |   |                  |                                       |
| Sub-Total                | Masbate, San Pascual       | Mapaniki             | 50  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            |                      | 50  |                  |                                       |
|                          | Sorsogon, Casiguran        | Boton                | 50  | 100              | Low pressure                          |
|                          | Sorsogon, Donsol           | Gimagaan             | 30  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Sorsogon, Magallanes       | Incarizan            | 31  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Sorsogon, Juban            | Guruyan              | 100   | 100              | Not functional after inauguration     |
|                          | Sorsogon, Prieto Diaz      | San Ramon            | 15  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            |                      | 226   |                  |                                       |
| Sub-Total                |                            |                      | 1,132   |                  |                                       |
| Electricity              | Albay, Pio Duran           |                      | 80  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Albay, Manito              | Kavit                | 30  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Albay, Daraga              | Anislag              | 80  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Albay, Polangui            | Itaran               | 11  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Albay, Tabaco              | Pinagbobongan        | 109   | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Albay, Ligao               | Tuburan              | 31  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Albay, Sto. Domingo        | San Andres           | 70  | 90               | Wiring and transformer to be replaced |
|                          | Albay, Tiwi                | Joroan               | 20  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            | Sogod                | 39  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            |                      | 470   |                  |                                       |
|                          | Cam Norte, Capalonga       | Ubang                | 15  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Cam Norte, Basud           | Poblacion            | 24  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Cam Norte, San Vicente     | Calabagas            | 33  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            | Fabrica              | 15  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Cam Norte, Labo            | Bayabas              | 6   | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            | Guisican             | 40  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            | San Antonio          | 40  | 100              |                                       |
|                          | Cam Norte, Vinzons         | Mantabog             | 10  | 100              |                                       |
|                          |                            |                      | 183   |                  |                                       |
|                          | Cam Sur, Tinambac          | T Nevada, Beunavista | 45  | 100              |                                       |

| Component/Sub-components    | Location                   |              | Target No. of Beneficiaries (HHs, Individuals, Brgys) | % Accomplishment | Remarks   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---|------------------|-----------|
|                             | Province/City/Municipality | Barangay     |   |                  |           |
| <b>1 Housing Support</b>    |                            |              |   |                  |           |
|                             | Cam Sur, Libmanan          | Bigajo Norte | 50  | 100              |           |
|                             |                            | Mambulo      | 30  | 100              |           |
|                             |                            | Mantaliasay  | 30  | 100              |           |
|                             | Cam Sur, Goa               | Taytay       | 48  | 100              |           |
|                             |                            |              | 203   |                  |           |
| Sub-Total                   | Masbate, San Pascual       | Mapaniki     | 50  | 100              |           |
| Sub-Total                   |                            |              | 50  |                  |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Casiguran        | Boton        | 50  | 100              |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Donsol           | Gimagaan     | 30  | 100              |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Magallanes       | Incarizan    | 31  | 100              |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Juban            | Guruyan      | 100   | 100              |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Prieto Diaz      | San Ramon    | 15  | 100              |           |
|                             |                            |              | 226   |                  |           |
|                             |                            |              | 1,132   |                  |           |
| MP Facility                 | Albay, Guinobatan          |              |   | 100              |           |
|                             | Albay, Sto. Domingo        | San Andres   |   | 100              |           |
|                             | Albay, Tiwi                | Joroan       |   | 100              |           |
|                             | Cam Norte, San Vicente     | Calabagas    |   | 100              |           |
|                             | Cam Sur, Libmanan          | Bigajo Norte |   | 100              |           |
|                             | Cam Sur, Tinambac          | Buenavista   |   | 100              |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Donsol           | Gimagaan     |   | 100              |           |
|                             |                            |              |   |                  |           |
| <b>2 Livelihood Support</b> |                            |              |   |                  |           |
| SEA K                       | Albay, Pio Duran           | Caratagan    | 45  |                  | On going  |
|                             | Albay, Guinobatan          | Quitago      | 25  |                  | On going  |
| Sub-Total                   |                            |              | 70  |                  |           |
| Sub-Total                   | Catanduanes, Panganiban    | San Pedro    | 30  |                  | On going  |
|                             |                            |              | 30  |                  |           |
|                             | Sorsogon, Donsol           | Gimagaan     | 25  |                  | On going  |
|                             | Sorsogon, Casiguran        | Boton        | 15  |                  | On going  |
|                             | Sorsogon, Juban            | Guruyan      | 25  |                  | On going  |
|                             | Sorsogon, Magallanes       | Incarizan    | 25  |                  | On ongoin |
|                             | Sorsogon, Prieto Diaz      | Diamante     | 15  |                  |           |

| Component/Sub-components                | Location                   |               | Target No. of Beneficiaries (HHs, Individuals, Brgys) | % Accomplishment | Remarks   |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---|------------------|-----------|
|   | Province/City/Municipality | Barangay      |   |                  |           |
| 1 Housing Support                       |                            |               |   |                  |           |
| Sub-Total                               |                            |               | 105   |                  |           |
| Total                                   |                            |               | 205   |                  |           |
| TESDA Trainings                         | Albay, Libon               | Burabod       | 26  | 100              |           |
|   |                            | San Isidro    | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Ligao               | Tuburan       | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Guinobatan          |               | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Malinao             | Baybay        | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Legazpi             | Taysan        | 22  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Tabaco              | Pinagbobongan | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Tiwi                | Joroan        | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Sto. Domingo        | San Andres    | 25  | 100              |           |
|   | Sub-Total                  |               | 193   |                  |           |
|   | Cam Sur, San Vicente       | Calabagas     | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Sub-Total                  |               | 20  |                  |           |
|   | Masbate, San Pascual       | Mapaniki      | 20  | 100              |           |
|   | Sub-Total                  |               | 20  |                  |           |
|   | Sorsogon, Donsol           | Gimagaan      | 30  | 100              |           |
|   | Sub-Total                  |               | 30  |                  |           |
|   | Total                      |               | 253   |                  |           |
| BCCD Projects                           | Albay, Daraga              |               |   |                  | Cancelled |
| 3 Capacity Building                     |                            |               |   |                  |           |
| Geo-hazard mapping/ training (1:10,000) | Albay, Iriga               |               | 36 barangays  |                  | On going  |
|   | Albay, Legazpi             |               | 55 barangays  |                  | On going  |
|   | Sorsogon, Sorsogon         |               | 63 barangays  |                  | On going  |
| Geo-hazard mapping/training             | Catanduanes, Virac         |               | 63 brgys (146 pax)                                    | 100              |           |
|   | Catanduanes, Bato          |               | 27 brgys (74 pax)                                     | 100              |           |
|   | Catanduanes, Pandan        |               | 26 brgys (72 pax)                                     | 100              |           |
|   | Catanduanes, Caramoran     |               | 27 brgys (74 pax)                                     | 100              |           |
|   | Catanduanes, San Andres    |               | 38 brgys (96 pax)                                     | 100              |           |
|   | Sub-Total                  |               | 181 brgys (462 pax)                                   | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Camalig             |               | 50 brgys (110 pax)                                    | 100              |           |
|   | Albay, Guinobatan          |               | 49 brgys (108 pax)                                    | 100              |           |

| Component/Sub-components           | Location                   |           | Target No. of Beneficiaries (HHs, Individuals, Brgys) | % Accomplishment | Remarks |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|------------------|---------|
|                                    | Province/City/Municipality | Barangay  |   |                  |         |
| 1 Housing Support                  |                            |           |   |                  |         |
| Sub-Total                          |                            |           | 99 brgys (218 pax)                                    |                  |         |
|                                    | Sorsogon, Donsol           |           | 44 brgys (98 pax)                                     | 100              |         |
|                                    | Sorsogon, Pilar            |           | 50 brgys (110 pax)                                    | 100              |         |
| Sub-Total                          |                            |           | 94 brgys (208 pax)                                    |                  |         |
| Total                              |                            |           | 374 brgys (828 pax)                                   |                  |         |
| CDRRM Training                     | Albay, Manito              | Nagotgot  |   | 100              |         |
|                                    | Cam Norte, Daet            | Mambalite |   | 100              |         |
|                                    | Catanduanes, Bagamanoc     | Bagatabao |   | 100              |         |
|                                    | Sorsogon, Barcelona        | San Ramon |   | 100              |         |
| 4 Tracking and Coordination System |                            |           |   |                  |         |
|                                    | Region-wide                |           | Documentation of best practices                       | 100              |         |
|                                    |                            |           | Procurement of communications hardware                | 100              |         |

Source: PMO Reports

*STATUS OF FUND UTILIZATION REPORT*

As of August 15, 2011

| COMPONENT          | Total Budget CY 2011<br>(Jan - June) |                    | FUND UTILIZATION FOR THE PERIOD<br>COVERED (IP & UNDP) |           |                     |           | TOTAL FUND<br>UTILIZATION |         | % OF<br>UTILIZA<br>-TION | FUND BALANCE AS<br>OF AUG 2011 |         |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
|                    | in Peso                              | In \$<br>(@Php 42) | JAN – JUNE 2011  |           | JUL - AUG. 15, 2011 |           | In Peso                   | In \$   |                          | In Peso                        | In \$   |
|                    |                                      |                    | IP   | UNDP      | IP                  | UNDP      |                           |         |                          |                                |         |
| Component 1        | 10,175,313                           | 242,269            | 4,540,540  | 0.00      | 12,800              | 1,198,345 | 6,251,685                 | 143,718 | 61%                      | 3,923,628                      | 98,551  |
| Component 2        | 4,432,411                            | 105,533            | 1,794,500  | 0.00      | 1,900,000           | -         | 3,694,500                 | 85,090  | 83%                      | 737,911                        | 20,443  |
| Component 3        | 4,299,770                            | 102,375            | 698,231  | 1,739,134 | 1,885,520           | -         | 4,322,885                 | 99,247  | 101%                     | -23,116                        | 3,128   |
| Component 4        | 1,448,084                            | 34,478             | 0.00   | 1,302,446 | -                   | -         | 1,302,446                 | 29,844  | 90%                      | 145,638                        | 4,633   |
| Component 5        | 205,250                              | 4,886              | 205,000  |           | -                   | -         | 205,000                   | 4,721   | 100%                     | 250                            | 166     |
| Program Management | 2,526,923                            | 60,164             | 729,251  | 78,615    | 193,066             | 126,000   | 1,126,932                 | 25,959  | 45%                      | 1,399,991                      | 34,206  |
| TOTAL              | 23,087,752                           | 549,708.           | 7,967,523  | 3,120,195 | 4,491,386           | 1,324,345 | 16,903,450                | 388,581 | 73%                      | 6,184,302                      | 161,127 |

*STATUS OF BELGIAN FUNDS*

| LGU                              | NAME OF PROJECT                         | AMT REQ'D. | AMT TRANS'D | FOR<br>TRANSFER | REMARKS    |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| LABO, CAM. NORTE -GUISICAN NASA  | INSTALLATION - WATER & ELEC. CONNECTION | 354,970.00 | 354,970.00  |                 |            |
| PIODURAN, ALBAY                  | ELEC. POSTS / TRANSFORMERS              | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00  |                 |            |
| SAN VICENTE, CAM. NORTE          | INSTALLATION - WATER & ELEC. CONNECTION | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00  |                 |            |
| TINAMBAC, CAM.SUR                | CONST. OF CONCRETE ELEC. POSTS          | 40,000.00  | 40,000.00   |                 |            |
| LABO, CAM. NORTE - PANGPANG NASA | INSTALLATION - WATER & ELEC. CONNECTION | 403,375.00 | 403,375.00  |                 |            |
| LABO, CAM. NORTE -GUISICAN NASA  | CONST. OF WATER SOURCE                  | 150,000.00 | -           | 150,000.00      | IN-PROCESS |
| LABO, CAM. NORTE - PANGPANG NASA | CONST. OF WATER SOURCE                  | 150,000.00 | -           | 150,000.00      | IN-PROCESS |

|  |  |              |              |              |                  |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| SAN PASCUAL, MASBATE -<br>BGY. MAPANIQUE | CONST. OF WATER/ELEC.<br>SOURCE            | 100,000.00   | -            | 100,000.00   | IN-PROCESS       |
| PRIETO DIAZ, SORSOGON -<br>BGY. DIAMANTE | INSTALLATION - WATER & ELEC.<br>CONNECTION | 371,105.00   | -            | 371,105.00   | IN-PROCESS       |
| PRIETO DIAZ, SORSOGON -<br>BGY. DIAMANTE | CONST. OF WATER SOURCE                     | 150,000.00   | -            | 150,000.00   | IN-PROCESS       |
| PRIETO DIAZ, SORSOGON -<br>BGY. PERLAS   | INSTALLATION - WATER & ELEC.<br>CONNECTION | 322,700.00   | -            | 322,700.00   | IN-PROCESS       |
| PRIETO DIAZ, SORSOGON -<br>BGY. PERLAS   | CONST. OF WATER SOURCE                     | 150,000.00   | -            | 150,000.00   | IN-PROCESS       |
| GOA, CAM. SUR - BGY. TAYTAY              | CONST. OF WATER/ELEC.<br>SOURCE            | 54,567.24    | -            | 54,567.24    | IN-PROCESS       |
| CAPALONGA, CAM. NORTE -<br>BGY. UBANG    | CONST. OF WATER/ELEC.<br>SOURCE            | 50,000.00    | -            | 50,000.00    | IN-PROCESS       |
| TIWI, ALBAY - BGY. SUGOD                 | CONST. OF WATER/ELEC.<br>SOURCE            | 109,127.00   | -            | 109,127.00   | LACKING<br>DOCS. |
| TOTAL                                    |  | 2,805,844.24 | 1,198,345.00 | 1,607,499.24 |                  |

## ANNEX I—SURVEY RESULTS

**Table 1 Background Characteristics of Respondents**

Distribution of resettlement recipients by selected background characteristics, 2011

| Background Characteristic     | No. | Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----|---------|
| <i>Age (mean ±sd)</i>         |     |         |
| 25 and below                  | 9   | 5.1     |
| 26-35                         | 43  | 24.3    |
| 36-45                         | 51  | 28.8    |
| 46-55                         | 37  | 20.9    |
| 55 and above                  | 37  | 20.9    |
| <i>Sex</i>                    |     |         |
| Male                          | 52  | 29.4    |
| Female                        | 125 | 70.6    |
| <i>Marital Status</i>         |     |         |
| Single                        | 9   | 5.1     |
| Married                       | 146 | 82.5    |
| Widowed                       | 15  | 8.5     |
| Others                        | 6   | 3.4     |
| <i>Educational Attainment</i> |     |         |
| No Education                  | 1   | 0.6     |
| Elementary                    | 98  | 55.4    |
| High School                   | 59  | 33.3    |
| College                       | 12  | 6.8     |
| Graduate                      | 2   | 1.1     |
| <i>Number of Children</i>     |     |         |
| 0-2                           | 41  | 23.2    |
| 3-4                           | 58  | 32.8    |
| 5 or more                     | 77  | 43.5    |
| <i>Resettlement Location</i>  |     |         |
| BAS POB                       | 4   | 2.3     |
| CAP UBA                       | 3   | 1.7     |
| CAS BAT                       | 5   | 2.8     |
| DAR ANI                       | 10  | 5.6     |
| DON GUI                       | 9   | 5.1     |
| GOA TAY                       | 10  | 5.6     |
| JUB POB                       | 13  | 7.3     |
| LAB GUI                       | 7   | 4.0     |
| LAB SAN                       | 9   | 5.1     |
| LIB BEN                       | 10  | 5.6     |
| LIB MAM                       | 6   | 3.4     |
| LIB MAN                       | 5   | 2.8     |
| LIG TUB                       | 7   | 4.0     |
| MAN KAV                       | 5   | 2.8     |
| PIO CAR                       | 20  | 11.3    |
| POL ITA                       | 2   | 1.1     |
| PRI SAN                       | 3   | 1.7     |
| SAN CAL                       | 4   | 2.3     |
| STO SAN                       | 16  | 9.0     |
| TAB PIN                       | 20  | 11.3    |
| TIN BUE                       | 3   | 1.7     |
| TIN TIE                       | 4   | 2.3     |
| VIN MAN                       | 2   | 1.1     |
| Total*                        | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 2. Occupation and Income Differentials**

Percent distribution of resettlement recipients by occupation and income for the years 2006, 2009, and 2011

|                         | 2006 | 2009 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| <i>Occupation</i>       |      |      |      |
| None                    | 45.2 | 44.6 | 39.5 |
| Agriculture             | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.8 |
| Domestic Service        | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.6  |
| Skilled Manual          | 8.5  | 8.5  | 9.0  |
| Unskilled Manual        | 11.9 | 13.1 | 11.3 |
| Sales and Services      | 14.7 | 13.6 | 18.1 |
| Professional/Managerial | 0.6  | 0.6  | 1.1  |
| <i>Monthly Income</i>   |      |      |      |
| Less than 2000          | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| 2000 to less than 5000  | 43.5 | 41.8 | 43.5 |
| 5000 to less than 8000  | 7.3  | 9.0  | 9.0  |
| 8000 and above          | 1.1  | 1.7  | 1.7  |
| Total*                  | 100  | 100  | 100  |

\*Total includes missing values.

**Table 3. Housing Support**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients by length of stay in resettlement, house ownership, reasons for resettlement, ownership of house, and satisfaction of housing facilities, 2011

|   | No. | Percent |
|---|-----|---------|
| <i>Length of Stay</i>                   |     |         |
| ≤6 months                               | 12  | 6.8     |
| >6months to 12 months                   | 20  | 11.3    |
| >12 months to 18 months                 | 29  | 16.4    |
| >18 months to 24 months                 | 44  | 24.9    |
| >24months                               | 62  | 35.0    |
| <i>Housing Ownership</i>                |     |         |
| Wife                                    | 55  | 31.1    |
| Husband                                 | 91  | 51.4    |
| Others                                  | 20  | 11.3    |
| <i>Satisfaction of Basic Facilities</i> |     |         |
| <i>Water</i>                            |     |         |
| Yes                                     | 115 | 66.1    |
| No                                      | 59  | 33.9    |
| <i>Sanitation</i>                       |     |         |
| Yes                                     | 162 | 91.5    |
| No                                      | 8   | 4.5     |
| <i>Electricity</i>                      |     |         |
| Yes                                     | 127 | 24.9    |
| No                                      | 44  | 71.8    |
| Total                                   | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values



**Table 4. Livelihood, Income, and Living Conditions**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients livelihood, income, and living conditions variables, 2011

|  | No. | Percent |
|--|-----|---------|
| <i>Availed of Livelihood Support</i>                           |     |         |
| Yes  | 51  | 28.8    |
| No   | 125 | 70.6    |
| <i>Attendance of Livelihood/Skills Training</i>                |     |         |
| Yes  | 48  | 27.1    |
| No   | 129 | 72.9    |
| <i>Rate of Overall Living Conditions Compared to last year</i> |     |         |
| Better   | 71  | 40.1    |
| Same   | 69  | 39.0    |
| Worse  | 33  | 18.6    |
| Can't Say  | 1   | 0.6     |
| <i>Compared to 3 years ago</i>                                 |     |         |
| Better   | 73  | 41.2    |
| Same   | 75  | 42.4    |
| Worse  | 28  | 15.8    |
| Can't Say  | 1   | 0.6     |
| <i>Sickness needing Hospitalization</i>                        |     |         |
| Yes  | 36  | 20.3    |
| No   | 129 | 72.9    |
| <i>With Children Attending School</i>                          |     |         |
| Yes  | 135 | 76.3    |
| No   | 39  | 22.0    |
| <i>Meal Frequency</i>  |     |         |
| <i>In 2006</i>   |     |         |
| Once a day   | 0   | 0       |
| Twice a day  | 5   | 2.8     |
| Three times a day  | 146 | 82.5    |
| More than thrice a day   | 26  | 14.7    |
| <i>In 2009</i>   |     |         |
| Once a day   | 0   | 0       |
| Twice a day  | 4   | 2.3     |
| Three times a day  | 144 | 81.4    |
| More than thrice a day   | 27  | 15.3    |
| <i>In 2011</i>   |     |         |
| Once a day   | 2   | 1.1     |
| Twice a day  | 3   | 1.7     |
| Three times a day  | 115 | 65.0    |
| More than thrice a day   | 26  | 14.7    |
| Total  | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 5. WASH Promotion**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to satisfaction on WASH promotion variables, 2011

|   | No. | Percent |
|---|-----|---------|
| <i>Satisfaction with water supply system</i>  |     |         |
| Yes   | 109 | 61.6    |
| No  | 67  | 37.9    |
| <i>Existing system for management of water, sanitation, and other health facilities</i>   |     |         |
| Yes   | 156 | 88.1    |
| No  | 18  | 10.2    |
| <i>Feel safe, comfortable, and proud in the design and implementation of WASH program</i> |     |         |
| Yes   | 145 | 81.9    |
| No  | 28  | 15.8    |
| Total   | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 6. Hygiene Promotion**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to satisfaction on Hygiene promotion variables, 2011

|  | No. | Percent |
|--|-----|---------|
| <i>Awareness of ways to prevent hygiene deterioration of area</i>                                    |     |         |
| Yes  | 163 | 92.1    |
| No   | 7   | 4.0     |
| <i>Facilities are properly used and regularly maintained</i>   |     |         |
| Yes  | 156 | 88.1    |
| No   | 15  | 8.5     |
| <i>Involved in planning, training, implementation and monitoring of hygiene promotion activities</i> |     |         |
| Yes  | 162 | 91.5    |
| No   | 11  | 6.2     |
| <i>Hygiene items are accessible to women, men, and children</i>                                      |     |         |
| Yes  | 172 | 97.2    |
| No   | 2   | 1.1     |
| <i>Hygiene items are used effectively to maintain health, dignity, and well-being of the people</i>  |     |         |
| Yes  | 166 | 93.8    |
| No   | 5   | 2.8     |
| Total  | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

| <b>Table 7. Water Supply</b>  |                                |     |         |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to water supply related variables, 2011                       |                                |     |         |
|   |                                | No. | Percent |
| <i>Average water consumption of a family member</i>   |                                |     |         |
|   | 10 liters                      | 9   | 5.1     |
|   | 15 liters                      | 14  | 7.9     |
|   | 20 liters                      | 33  | 18.6    |
|   | Other                          | 76  | 42.9    |
| <i>Level type of water system</i>   |                                |     |         |
|   | Level 1 Point Source           | 44  | 24.9    |
|   | Level 2 Communal               | 21  | 11.9    |
|   | Level 3 Household distribution | 108 | 61.0    |
| <i>Outbreak of water-borne or water-related diseases</i>  |                                |     |         |
|   | Yes                            | 17  | 9.6     |
|   | No                             | 157 | 88.7    |
| <i>Private laundering and bathing area for women</i>  |                                |     |         |
|   | Yes                            | 152 | 85.9    |
|   | No                             | 21  | 11.9    |
| <i>Enough water for bathing and laundry</i>   |                                |     |         |
|   | Yes                            | 157 | 88.7    |
|   | No                             | 16  | 9.0     |
| <i>Assessment of availability of facilities for water collection, storage, bathing, and hand washing, and laundry</i> |                                |     |         |
|   | Inadequate                     | 25  | 14.1    |
|   | Adequate                       | 112 | 63.3    |
|   | More than adequate             | 34  | 19.2    |
|   | Total                          | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

| <b>Table 8. Excreta disposal</b>  |     |         |
|---|-----|---------|
| Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to excreta disposal related variables, 2011     |     |         |
|   | No. | Percent |
| <i>Human faeces in the area surroundings</i>  |     |         |
| None  | 166 | 93.8    |
| Sometimes   | 7   | 4.0     |
| <i>Type of Toilet</i>   |     |         |
| Latrine/Pits  | 7   | 4.0     |
| Water-flushed   | 149 | 84.2    |
| <i>Will drainage system or spillage from toilets contaminate surface water or ground water sources?</i> |     |         |
| Yes   | 7   | 4.0     |
| No  | 165 | 93.2    |
| Maybe   | 2   | 1.1     |
| <i>Toilets are used in the most hygienic ways</i>   |     |         |
| Yes   | 171 | 96.6    |
| No  | 0   | 0       |
| <i>Number of people using one toilet</i>  |     |         |
| Less than 20  | 168 | 94.9    |
| More than 20  | 2   | 1.1     |
| <i>Satisfaction with the process of consultation regarding toilet facilities</i>                        |     |         |
| Yes   | 167 | 94.4    |
| No  | 6   | 3.4     |
| <i>Satisfaction with existing toilet facilities</i>   |     |         |
| Yes   | 163 | 92.1    |
| No  | 11  | 6.2     |
| Can't say   | 1   | 0.5     |
| Total   | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 9. Vector Control**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to vector control related variables, 2011

|  | No. | Percent |
|--|-----|---------|
| <i>Quantity of vectors infesting the area</i>                                      |     |         |
| Many   | 92  | 52.0    |
| Few  | 75  | 42.4    |
| None   | 8   | 4.5     |
| <i>Actions taken to prevent spread of vector-borne diseases and protect people</i> |     |         |
| Maintain cleanliness in households   | 40  | 22.6    |
| Use mosquito nets/"katol"  | 45  | 25.4    |
| Cover water containers   | 4   | 2.3     |
| Use insecticide  | 5   | 2.8     |
| Change collected water   | 2   | 1.2     |
| "pagsisiga"  | 35  | 19.8    |
| Safety first   | 1   | 0.6     |
| Not necessary  | 4   | 2.1     |
| <i>Number of people in recent months contracted with vector related diseases</i>   |     |         |
| None   | 166 | 93.8    |
| Few  | 4   | 2.3     |
| Total  | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 10. Solid waste**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to solid waste related variables, 2011

|  | No. | Percent |
|--|-----|---------|
| <i>Way of disposing solid waste</i>                                  |     |         |
| Burn   | 43  | 24.3    |
| Bury   | 55  | 31.1    |
| Dump in communal refuse pit  | 12  | 6.8     |
| Dump in refuse container   | 1   | 0.6     |
| Throw when garbage collectors arrive                                 | 20  | 11.3    |
| Combination of the above   | 42  | 23.7    |
| <i>Frequency of disposing solid waste from home and surroundings</i> |     |         |
| Everyday   | 32  | 18.1    |
| Once a week  | 111 | 62.7    |
| Twice a week   | 14  | 8.2     |
| Thrice a week  | 6   | 3.4     |
| As needed  | 8   | 4.5     |
| Total  | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 11. Drainage Work**

Distribution of Bicol resettlement recipients according to solid waste related variables, 2011

|  | No. | Percent |
|--|-----|---------|
| <i>Drainage systems in the neighborhood are well-planned, well-built, and well-maintained.</i>             |     |         |
| Yes  | 90  | 50.9    |
| No   | 79  | 44.6    |
| <i>Occurrence of houses, roads or pathways, water and sanitation facilities flooded or eroded by water</i> |     |         |
| Yes  | 33  | 18.6    |
| No   | 140 | 79.1    |
| <i>Occurrence of erosion in the locality due to drainage water</i>   |     |         |
| Yes  | 33  | 18.6    |
| No   | 138 | 78.0    |
| Total  | 177 | 100     |

\*Total includes missing values

**Table 12. Project Staff Performance**

Mean overall performance ratings of project partners by Bicol resettlement recipient, 2011

| Project Partner | N   | Mean±s.d. |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|
| DSWD FO5        | 166 | 8.35±1.71 |
| DSWD-PMO        | 66  | 8.76±0.94 |
| LGU             | 166 | 7.9±2.04  |
| TESDA           | 79  | 6.37±1.79 |
| BCCD            | 40  | 6.6±1.69  |
| DOLE            | 2   | 3.0±2.83  |